THE MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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A POLITICAL MANEUVER.

WASHINGTON POST COMMENTS ON THE BLAINE LETTER

A Claim That Mr Blaine Was Tricked Into Writing His Last Letter From Paris—Condition of General Sheridan—Democratic Caucusing on the Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON, May 31—The Washington Post publishes the following "The Post has the most respectable and the most reliable authority for the statement that two or more candidates for the presidential nomination at the Chicago convention, put their heads together some time ago, and contrived a plan to get Mr Blaine out of the race The result of this contrivance was that when Mr Blaine reached Paris, he found several letters awaiting him and not the least important were letters from the presidential conspirators as they have been termed, to the knowledge of the Post

"The writer of one of these letters was Senator John Sherman The name of the eminent gentleman who wrote the other will probably be made known later and before it is much later The two letters, it is not certain at present that there were more than two, dealt with the same subject, and were similar in tone Both remonstrated with Mr Blaine for allowing a state of misunderstanding to exist concerning his candidacy for the presidency Both expressed the utmost confidence that Mr Blaine meant every syllable of what he said in his Florence letter but pointed out that the misinterpretation of that letter by some of Mr Blaine's friends whose friendship was too ardent for political discretion, was embarrassing everybody, demoralizing party organization, and threatening the utter destruction and hopeless defeat of the Republican party

"Both letters appealed to Mr Blaine to do something at once to relieve the party of this embarrassment Both letters spoke of the eternal friendship of the writers for Mr Blaine in the past and an assurance of a continuance in the future Both writers swore by all that was political that they would stick to Mr Blaine while there was a button on his coat and they never would have entered the field as candidates themselves if they had not had the assurance of his Florence letter that he was entirely out of the race. Both urged Mr Blaine to take such action immediately as would make it impossible for a few injudicious friends here to put him in a false position before the country and deprive the party of that reasonable certainty of its ground which is necessary to success in the preparation for a great political campaign

"Knowing that these letters had met Mr Blaine at Paris, the Post's informant had no difficulty in divining what had spurred Mr Blaine to the writing of this last letter especially when he read this significant part of it On the other hand friends equally devoted and interested have construed my Florence letter as it should be construed, to be an unconditional withholding of my name from the National convention They have in consequence given their support to eminent gentlemen who are candidates for the Chicago nomination, some of whom would not, I am sure, have consented to assume that position if I had desired to represent the party in the presidential contest of 1888"

"The Post's informant regards the act of the joint letter writers as an unfair and a disingenuous trick, and he blames Blaine for having written his letter at the prompting of his rivals without waiting to hear from his friends"

Tariff Bill Caucus

WASHINGTON, May 31—About one hundred members of the house attended the Democratic tariff bill caucus last night, and remained in session until about midnight. Several amendments to the Mills bill were proposed and considered, but the only change agreed upon in caucus was a reduction in the duty on rice flour and rice meal from 20 to 15 per cent, advalorem Beyond this change in the bill it was decided to go ahead with the discussion of the amendments to the bill on Friday, or immediately after the house has disposed of the legislative bill

A resolution offered by Mr Springer was adopted earnestly requesting Democratic members of the house to remain in the city and in their seats until the tariff bill is disposed of A resolution was also adopted declaring that no amendments to the Mills bill should be supported in the house unless endorsed by the ways and means committee or the Democratic caucus. The adjournment was virtually without date, and it is not expected that another caucus will be called to consider amendments or party action on the bill

Condition of General Sheridan

WASHINGTON, May 31—Gen Sheridan passed a quiet afternoon, but toward evening an unfavorable change was noticed At 8:30 a consultation was held by his four physicians A bulletin was prepared at midnight It read "Gen Sheridan's condition is not as favorable as it was at the time of the latest bulletin, owing to the fact that an harrassing cough has appeared, making him restless and preventing sleep At 10 o'clock Gen. Sheridan was suddenly threatened with suffocation from pulmonary effusion, and for a while was in imminent peril The attack was mastered with difficulty At this hour the immediate danger has apparently passed"

Reducing Freight Rates

CHICAGO, May 31—The Chicago Burlington & Quincy road announces that beginning June 1 its first class freight rate from Chicago to St. Paul will be forty cents instead of sixty cents as heretofore with a corresponding reduction in the other classes The reduction will have the effect of placing Chicago jobbers who have heretofore been at a disadvantage on an equal footing with the New York and Boston men

A Fisherman Sheriff Fight

ST LOUIS May 31—Near Florissant, a suburb of this city, Sheriff Allen and posse, of St Louis county fought four fishermen The sheriff was arresting one Hellman for the larceny of a boat, when the posse were fired upon by Hellman's companions Constable Ahlfelt was killed and [illegible] Manahan shot through the bowels. The posse returned the fire mortally wounding Henry Beckman

SPORTING EVENTS

Results of the Latonia Races—London Derby—Rowing Contest—Base Ball

CINCINNATI, May 31—There never was a bigger crowd at Latonia than was gathered here Wednesday The trains on both roads were jammed full of sweating humanity, all bound for the races. The prospects favored the best race day of the meeting The track was in excellent condition and the skies propitious To the north a storm cloud lowered, but it was not heeded by the thousands who were spending their holiday at the track The grand stand was overflowing with people and the betting shed was so crowded that it was almost impossible to get toward a book maker

First race, selling $400, six furlongs The horses were off at the first by a miserable start, in fact it looked as if the starter intended to have some of them at the post so badly were they strung out Lilly Virgil led all the way up the back stretch and into the turn, with [illegible] second The rest were on a stern chase as they came into the home stretch [illegible] came through with a fine rush and won by five lengths Lilly Virgil was second and Orange Girl third Time 1 17

Second race, conditions same as first. At the fifth attempt the horses started close together, except Trust, who was nearly left Col Owens headed the flight down the back stretch with Monnie Hay second and Duhme third They began closing up around the turn all whipping The race down home stretch was very pretty, and was won by a head by Kermesse, the favorite, through the fine riding of [illegible] Island second and Duhme third Time 1 16 1-4

Third race, for two year olds, selling, purse $400 four furlongs All the jockeys made a mistake and ran the half mile without getting the tap of the drum Jake Miller came first The race had to be run over At the second attempt C W Boyden got away first and ran home a winner closely pressed by Brandolette second, Autumn third Time 50 3-4

Fourth race, conditions same as third The race is soon told Minnie Palmer got off first and was never headed winning in a canter by six lengths Winning Ways second, Vedette third Time 0 49

Fifth race Valuable first Marchman second, Grisette third Time 1 28 1-4.

The London Derby

LONDON May 31—The start of the Derby was delayed for forty two minutes by Lord Bradford's colt Challington, which bolted four times Gauntby led the racers until seven furlongs from the finish, when he fell back and was passed Mr Lane's chestnut colt Van Dieman's Land then took the lead, closely followed by the Duke of Westminster's colt Orbit, the Duke of Portland's bay colt Ayrshire, the Duke of St Albans Galore and Mr Vyner's chestnut colt Crowberry

In this order the horses rounded Tattenham corner, but upon entering the straight course, Ayrshire headed Orbit and beat the latter a quarter of a mile on the home stretch At one time Galore was rapidly gaining the second place, and for the moment it seemed as though he would win Ayrshire however, responded to rider Barrett's call and won the race by two lengths Crowberry second was four lengths ahead of Van Dieman's Land which was third Galore proved a good fourth and Gauntby was last The race was run in 2 4[illegible]

The Teemer Gaudaur Rowing Match

BOSTON May 31—About four thousand people witnessed the three mile race between Teemer and Gaudaur at the Point of Pines There was considerable swell on at the advertised time of starting, but at 5 o'clock the water had calmed and at 5:05 a start was made Both took the water at the same time, Teemer rowing thirty eight strokes per minute, Gaudaur thirty two Teemer gained one length in an eighth of a mile, and gradually increased it to the first turn which he made at 5:10, a half minute ahead of Gaudaur

The return to the starting point was made in three and one half minutes, both turning together The third stake was turned by Teemer in 5:18, Gaudaur 5:18 1-2 Teemer finished at 5:22 and Gaudaur two and one half lengths behind Time sixteen minutes To the uninitiated the affair was somewhat interesting but to the experienced it savored of what is frequently termed a "put up job" No real work was done by either man, Teemer taking his ease throughout.

Backing a Rowing Challenge

BOSTON, May 31 Last night Oarsman George Lee and his backer called at the Herald office and deposited a $50 forfeit to back a challenge to Wise of Toronto, for a three mile race for $250 a side to be rowed during the middle or latter part of July

Base Ball

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 10, Cincinnati 6
At Cleveland—Cleveland 3, Kansas City 2
At Philadelphia—Athletics 7, St Louis 0
At Baltimore—Baltimore 7, Louisville 2
At Boston—Boston 4 Indianapolis
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia [illegible], Detroit 4
At Washington—Washington [illegible], Chicago 7
At New York—New York 4, Pittsburg 5

Results of the morning games Cincinnati 2 Brooklyn 1, Athletic 3 St Louis 2 Cleveland 15 Kansas City 3 New York 11 Pittsburg 1 Detroit 6 Philadelphia 2 Boston 3 Indianapolis 0 Washington 6 Chicago 1

St Louis Newspaper Change

ST LOUIS May 31—A genuine journalistic sensation was produced by this morning's issue of the Missouri Republican It appears in a new dress throughout, and contains the announcements of the new management Charles H Jones, recently of the Florida Times Union, as editor, and Charles W Knapp, publisher and business manager The name is changed to the St Louis Republic and the price is changed to three cents a copy with a proportionate reduction by the year [illegible] is the first of the old paper in St Louis to reduce to [illegible] cent rate

Selecting Delegates

RALEIGH N C, May 31—Nearly all the district conventions have chosen delegates to the Democratic convention The delegates at large will be chosen by the state convention

Three Men Drowned

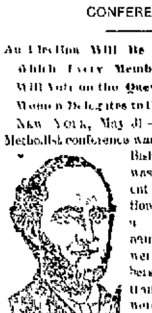
FALL RIVER Mass, May 31—A yacht containing six men was capsized in Taunton river last night and three of them were drowned

METHODIST MINISTERS

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE

An Election Will Be Held in 1890 in Which Every Member of the Church Will Vote on the Question of Admitting Women Delegates to the Next Conference

NEW YORK, May 31—When the general Methodist conference was called to order by Bishop Fowler there was not a quorum present and when devotional exercises, led by a colored delegate named Fox, from Texas were over the [illegible] members necessary for the transaction of business were in their seats After the journal was read and adopted the committee on revisals presented a report referring to the admission of probationers into the church


BISHOP FOWLER.

After a brief debate the report was tabled Bishop Andrews then asked the conference to interpret the recently enacted law touching the pastoral term of five years so that it might be made clear for administration during the next quadrennium To this end Dr Wheeler, of Erie, presented the following resolution which was passed

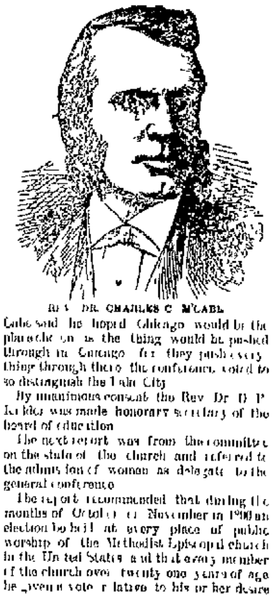
BISHOP ANDREWS

The new rule of pastoral service shall be applied as follows "At the session of any annual conference next following this general conference, a preacher may be appointed to a charge which he has not served for the three years preceding, and be continued thereafter in said charge for five years, and a pastor now serving a charge which he had not served for three years preceding his present pastorate may be continued through a full term of five years" In all other cases the rule of five years in ten shall be strictly applied"

A discussion was precipitated by a report from the committee on temporal economy, providing for the better care of superannuated ministers The report recommended the creation of a board of conference claimants, consisting of twelve members and twelve laymen, appointed by the general conference, with a corresponding secretary nominated by the board of bishops, who shall travel through the annual conferences and secure pledges and make collections for a permanent and disbursing fund Many held that the present plan of caring for superannuates was sufficient, and others declared that too much could not be done for the men who had made Methodism what it is It was finally decided to have the matter go over to the next general conference

The question, however, was immediately reconsidered, and Drs Kynett, Buckley and others made stirring appeals for the adoption of the report Little by little the conference seemed to wake up to the importance of the matter of perfecting a plan to better provide for men worn out in the service of the church, and after listening to a pointed address from Chairman Craig, of the committee on temporal economy, the report was almost unanimously adopted

It was moved that St Louis be named as the place where the new board of conference claimants should make its headquarters Chicago was also named as the best place to locate the board and when Chaplain McCabe said he hoped Chicago would be the place chosen as the thing would be pushed through in Chicago for they push everything through there the conference voted to so distinguish the Lake City


REV DR. CHARLES C M'CABE

By unanimous consent the Rev Dr D P Kidder was made honorary secretary of the board of education

The next report was from the committee on the state of the church and referred to the admission of women as delegates to the general conference

The report recommended that during the months of October or November in 1890 an election be held at every place of public worship of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States and that every member of the church over twenty one years of age be given a vote relative to his or her desire to admit women as lay delegates to the electoral or general conferences The report was adopted without debate

Man and Money Missing

RICHMOND, Mo, May 31—J E Mason a prominent stock dealer, has disappeared He had $9,600 just received for stock $1,000 borrowed from the Ray county Savings bank $10,000 from J H Hughes & Company, bankers and other amounts from private; parties His property has been attached by the banks He had been drinking hard and had become reckless

Saved an Expensive Trial

LANCASTER, N H May 31—Mrs Ardella Baker, who has been confined in the county jail for the last few months, under indictment for killing her babe, was yesterday brought before the supreme court pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in state prison.

BRIEF MENTION

News of the Day Culled From the Busy Press

There was a very severe storm at Chattanooga Tennessee

A terrible rain and wind storm [illegible] Cadiz O

Terra Cotta won the [illegible] at the St Louis races

A falling limb killed Mrs Charles [illegible] near Vanceburg, Ky

L and L Klafter father and son missing at Zanesville O

Thomas Edwards a ten year old boy was drowned near Ironton O

Decoration Day was appropriately observed throughout the country

Gallipolis O, is preparing to entertain veterans at their reunion in August

The city council of Coshocton O decided to permit a vote on local option July 1

The next meeting of the United Presbyterian Assembly will be held at Springfield O

Cut worms are more numerous throughout Central and Southern Illinois than ever before

William M Thompson was seriously hurt and his wife fatally injured in a runaway at Richmond Ind

A $10,000 damage suit for breach of promise has been entered against Frank [illegible] of Canton O, by Dora [illegible] a domestic

At a local option election in Hopewell township Seneca county Ohio [illegible] votes were cast, and the "wets" won by 20 majority

By a recent decision at Omaha Franklin Robinson, of California, will eventually gain possession of real estate in that city valued at $500,000

The council of Williamstown O has purchased ground adjoining the old town hall and a handsome city hall will be erected to cost $15,000

The Toronto Methodist district meeting found Rev Benjamin Longley late pastor of the Queen Street Methodist church, guilty of gross immorality

Minority stockholders of the Dayton & Ironton railroad have filed a petition to set aside the consolidation with the Toledo Delphos & Burlington

Miss Annie Ballord of Chillicothe, and Miss Bayard, daughter of the secretary won the first ladies' double prize in the tennis tournament at Washington

At Escanaba, Mich, ore trimmers struck New men were put on and the strikers assailed them, seriously injuring several Ten of the leaders are in jail

An ice dealer at Logansport, Ind, hired a stranger to drive his ice wagon The stranger unhitched the horses, mounted one and led the other out of town

One Tatson, colored, was among a crowd of fish law violators arraigned before 'Squire Blant at Mason O His best friends admit that the case looks dark for him

A four year old child of Mr Allum, residing in [illegible], and Bertha Burger, an orphan child, were drowned by a wagon capsizing while fording a stream

The Louisiana Democratic legislative caucus nominated Judge E D White for junior United States senator, to succeed Senator J B Eustis whose term expires in 1891

Great anxiety is felt regarding affairs at Pocahontas, Va The Pocahontas Coal Mining company has telegraphed for Winchester rifles It is impossible to get telegraphic communication

Joe Steel who interfered with the United States mail in Wright county, Missouri, and Dan Broadwater a Texas county horse thief, escaped from jail at Springfield Mo by sawing through the bars

At Louisville, Ky, Richard Smith will come out of the pen in 1903 with sad memories of how he lost the last big slice of the nineteenth century by robbing B W Harding of his hard earned shekels

At Montana Ind a bolt of lightning played around the head of a young lady, pulled out her hairpins, gazed upon the torrent of crimson tresses, smiled a sickly smile and bolted for a less lurid location

B H Jones is en route to Stafford, Kan, in the custody of an officer Jones was the bookkeeper of the First National bank at Stafford He was arrested at Pittsburg. His defalcation amounts to about $3,000

Gil Smithson, son of Ripley's city marshal, liberated some jail birds and retired into obscurity to avoid a public ovation He couldn't resist the circus, however, and was officially escorted home there to fill the void made by himself in the [illegible] iron cell

William Stallknecht, a walking delegate, obtained a verdict for $7,500 against Rothschild & Son, furniture manufacturers, who had him arrested on the charge of inciting a strike Stallknecht visited the factory one day, and two weeks later a strike followed

Andy Downs, Owingsville, Ky, saloonist, has so many indictments against him for violating the local option law that he sees an eternal and interminable string [illegible] looming up before his unabashed vision He never thought that a little thing like a state law could be so much bother

William Belford and others have brought suit to make the policy sharks of Evansville Ind, pay their losses The [illegible] and then the Covington Lottery company managed by Patterson & Brown, with [illegible] for putting up the job that broke their honest hearts and business

Water Gas in Mexico

CITY OF MEXICO May 31—The concession granted to the American company, which is trying to introduce water gas here, the sole right to manufacture the illuminant in Mexico was approved in the lower branch of congress but the senate has refused to allow the twenty years exemption from taxes with the right of free importation of materials which formed an important part of the grant It is said that the action of the senate was influenced by the news that the Massachusetts house of representatives had refused to repeal the law forbidding the manufacture of water gas in that state There is much doubt here [illegible] regarding water gas which is unknown here The board of public health is studying the question and is expected to be soon in its report [illegible] $7.50 per ton and [illegible] company [illegible] The [illegible] company is at [illegible] concern

BLAINE NOT A CANDIDATE

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE ABSENT STATESMAN

He Says That Under No Circumstances Will He Allow His Name to Go Before the Chicago Convention and That He Will Not Accept If Nominated

NEW YORK May 30—The Tribune this morning prints the following,

"PARIS, May 17, '88

Whitelaw Reid Esq Editor New York Tribune

My Dear Sir—Since my return to Paris from southern Italy on the 8th inst I have learned, what I did not before believe, that my name may yet be presented to the National convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination of the Republican party A single phrase of my letter of January 25, from Florence, (which was decisive of everything I had the personal power to decide) has been treated by many of my most valued friends as not absolutely conclusive in ultimate and possible contingencies. On the other hand friends equally devoted and disinterested have construed my letter as it should be construed, to be an unconditional withholding of my name from the National convention They have in consequence given their support to eminent gentlemen who are candidates for the Chicago nomination, some of whom would not I am sure have consented to assume that position if I had desired to represent the party in the presidential contest of 1888

"If I should now, by speech or by silence by commission or omission, permit my name in any event, to come before the convention I should incur the reproach of being uncandid with those who have always been candid with me I speak, therefore, because I am not willing to remain in a doubtful attitude I am not willing to be the cause of misleading a single man among the millions who have given me their suffrages and their confidence I am not willing that even one of my faithful supporters in the past should think me capable of paltering in a double sense with my words Assuming that the presidential nomination could by any possible chance be offered to me, I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of these men the impression that I had not been free from indirection, and therefore I could not accept it at all The misrepresentations of malice have no weight, but the just displeasure of friends I could not patiently endure

"Republican victory, the prospects of which grow brighter every day, can be imperilled only by lack of unity in council, or by acrimonious contest over men The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come Were it possible for every voter of the republic to see for himself the condition of the toiling millions of labor in Europe, the party of free trade in the United States would not receive the support of one wage worker between the two oceans It may not be directly in our power as philanthropists to elevate the European laborer, but it will be a lasting stigma upon our statesmanship if we permit the American laborer to be forced down to the European level And in the end the rewards of labor everywhere will be advanced if we steadily refuse to lower the standard at home

Yours very sincerely,

"JAMES G. BLAINE"

NATIONAL PROHIBITION DELEGATES

The Grand Army Refuses to Give Them a Place in Their Decoration Day Parade

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind, May 29—There is trouble between the delegates to the National Prohibition convention and the Grand Army The local committee of the former had arranged to have today's proceedings cut short in order that the delegates might appear in the Decoration Day parade to the cemetery and had also arranged that an auxiliary organization of the element known as the "Blue and the Gray" should take part in the cemetery exercises They forgot, however, that the rules of the Grand Army positively forbid any political organization joining with it in observance, until reminded of it by Grand Marshal Shaw Mr Shaw has a letter from Assistant Adjt Gen Waller in which the latter said among other things

"It had been stated in the public press that an organization or branch of one of the political parties that will hold its National convention in this city, styling itself 'the Blue and the Gray' contemplates taking part in the parade of the Grand Army before going to the cemetery on Memorial Day The published interview with one of the National leaders of this party says the delegates of this political party will be accorded a place in the procession and to join in the memorial exercises at Crown Hill It is doubtless unnecessary for me to call your attention to the fact that the rules of our order positively prohibit any political party or organization participating in any manner whatever in any exercises of the Grand Army of the Republic

"The 'Blue and the Grays' would have no more rights as an organization to join our memorial services than the Hendricks or Harrison clubs would as delegates to the National convention of this party, than these to St Louis and Chicago. The Grand Army cannot be made a cat-paw to serve the interest of any political organization, whether they sail under the nom de plume of 'Blue and the Gray' or some other convenient cognomen Supplementary is an order directed to the marshal to see that any breach of the rules of the order be prevented"

Action was shaped accordingly to the Prohibition National committee The delegates are greatly incensed many saying they will follow the procession as individuals The delegates are coming in slowly

John A. Rumsey Dead

AUBURN, N Y, May 31—John A Rumsey of Seneca Falls the noted fire apparatus manufacturer, died at 4 o'clock this morning.

Weather

WASHINGTON, May 31 Indications—Stationary temperature, fair weather, followed by local rains, light to fresh variable winds.

FULL WEIGHT
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Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century It is used by the United States Government Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum Sold only in cans
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO
New York Chicago St Louis

A DEADLOCK

North Carolina Democrats Trying to Select a Candidate for Governor

RALEIGH, N C, May 31—The state Democratic convention assembled here at noon It was the largest political body ever assembled in North Carolina and excited astonishment by reason of its size, as well as its enthusiasm The names of Daniel G Fowle of Raleigh, Charles M Stedman of Wilmington and Sydenham B Alexander, of Charlotte, were presented

The first ballot result [illegible] as follows There being 981 votes with 491 necessary to choice Fowle 3[illegible] Stedman 190 Alexander 226, J H Gilmer 8, R T Bennett 1 Ballot after ballot was taken Fowle gaining on first four Then Alexander began to gain On the tenth ballot Fowle got 423 Stedman 311, Alexander [illegible] On the thirteenth ballot which was completed at midnight the vote stood Fowle 401, Stedman 311 Alexander 230 Motion to adjourn was voted down, and most persons believe a session will continue all night

Vengeance on a Villain

[illegible], Kan —May 31—On the 10th inst Albert Mix, aged seventeen years, living with his parents in Osage county, four miles from Twin Mound and about two miles from the farm of C H Shanks, while returning from Scranton met a little girl aged eight years in the road and forced her into a clump of bushes near by and assaulted her The little girl frightened and greatly injured, returned to her home and told her parents what had happened An impromptu vigilance committee was at once organized and started in pursuit of the perpetrator of the crime The committee in disguise came across Mix about 8 miles from his home, and arrested him Upon securing his hands and feet with cord, his captors proceeded to emasculate him with a case knife After this operation the committee liberated the victim and dispersed

A Father Exonerated From a Crime

TOPEKA, Kan, May 31—Wilson McCampbell, who has been in the penitentiary for four years, and was sentenced to a life imprisonment upon conviction of assaulting his own daughter was yesterday pardoned by the governor The state board of pardons who investigated the case report to the governor that they are entirely satisfied that Campbell is innocent and that his daughter testified falsely against him through the influence of her mother

Civil Service Reform Circular

NEW YORK May 31—By afternoon a session of the civil service reform league was given up to the delivery of addresses pertaining to the civil service in its municipal departments and the reform of which the league is aiming to promote Papers were read [illegible] of New York, [illegible] Wood of Philadelphia Charles W [illegible] Howland of New York after which the convention terminated

Homeopaths Believe in Faith Cure

CHICAGO May 31—At yesterday's session of the Western Academy of Homeopathy several reports were read and a number of papers [illegible] Among the latter was one by Dr T D Park of Cincinnati [illegible] Psychology [illegible] that certain diseases can be cured by mind cure, faith cure and like treatment

Mississippi Rising Again

ALTON Ill May 31—Under the influence of recent rains the river is again rising rapidly and is now higher than at any time this season [illegible] the rich farms of [illegible] in the Illinois [illegible] and Upper Mississippi valleys will be drowned out [illegible] before the close of the week

Beecher's Assistant Resigns

NEW YORK May 31—Rev S B Halliday for many years assistant pastor of Plymouth church has sent in his resignation which, it is said will be presented at the meeting on Friday evening, Mr Halliday was [illegible] at the request of the late Mr Beecher but it is understood that he is not a favorite with the present authorities of the church

Children [illegible] Asphyxiated

[illegible] N J May 31—The nine year old daughter of F G Brown of New York, and a servant who were sleeping together in the cottage of Francis B Brown last night were asphyxiated by gas from a burner which had accidentally been turned on It is thought that [illegible] within an hour or two after they [illegible]

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

PRICE, $1 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

STAR PUBLISHING CO — PROPRIETORS

SATURDAY, - - JUNE 2

THAT first American citizen, Hon Jas G Blaine, has written a letter to his most ardent supporter, Mr Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, adding emphasis to his Florence letter in declining to be a presidential candidate He even says he could not accept it were to be given to him, and this letter leaves no doubt about the matter

To say the letter has cast great gloom over the vast armies of admirers of Mr Blaine is to faintly express it He held and does yet hold a position in the hearts of the American people that has never been surpassed by any citizen of this or any other republic, and to positively refuse to accept the nomination when he had but to signify his acceptance, is an act rarely recorded in the history of great men

Mr Blaine's letter can have no other effect but to bring his friends more closely to him and set at variance the theories of his enemies It is a magnificent letter, one that only a great man could write It leaves him the first citizen of this great republic

We shall not add any severe criticism on the Fire Department for it is known the great crowd found enough fault Sunday We will say however, that twenty minutes is too long a time for a steam fire department to occupy in getting out to a fire and getting up steam, and there is something wrong somewhere We do not pretend to say just what the matter is—the different theories are too numerous—but the fault exists and it should be hunted up and remedied

OUR friend McNutt, of the Bucyrus Forum, is off on a fishing trip in the Wolverine State, and we shall look for a true fish story in the Forum on his return A true fish story will be sure to attract wide attention as a rare thing in journalism, and we rather expect the novelty to give the bright Forum as much notoriety as the Mail and Express has secured by its publication of Scriptural quotations

GRESHAM'S Presidential boom is worse hampered than ever by mugwump support, and that fact clearly places him out of the list of Republican possibilities Republicans hate mugwumps, dislike what mugwumps admire, and so far as we are informed the Democratic love for that same snow white political creature is not noticeable

IN 1881 W Z Davis showed almost sufficient strength to carry this Congressional district with a divided delegation as his support from this county We should like to see the effect of his candidacy backed by a solid representation from Marion The nomination would be emphatically unanimous And who is so worthy of it?

GEN CLINTON B FISK has been nominated for President by the Prohibitionists at the National convention at Indianapolis

It Does Not Always Work

Here are two stories of Maine sheriffs The first was a little Aroostook man, and one day he went with a warrant to arrest a certain farmer He found him in the field and made known his errand "All right," said the farmer, a big burly fellow, "I'm ready," and with that he lay down at full length on the ground "But you don't expect me to carry you, do you?" asked the sheriff "Certainly, you must take my body, you know" "Will you wait till I get a team?" "Can't say," and the upshot was that the sheriff went back without his prisoner The other sheriff was a Franklin county man, likewise small, but plucky He was sent to arrest a notorious offender, a 200 pounder, and found him on the hillside Grinning at the officer, he lay back on the grass saying, "If you get me you'll have to take me" Quick as a wink the sheriff grabbed the fellow by his feet and started down hill with him as fast as he could go, and the bumping the big man got soon shook all the fun out of him, and he begged to be allowed to walk quietly by the side of the sheriff —New York Sun

Electric Light for Theatres.

It is more than likely that before long the use of gas in theatres will be entirely banished so far as Paris is concerned The fire at the Opera Comique has taught the authorities a lesson which they have been quick and willing to learn and apply A commission is now sitting, balancing the comparative advantages of gas and electricity, and the latter is sending the former sky high The commission a few days ago visited the electric laboratory at Grenelle, where a competent lecturer told them a great deal that was surprising and showed them some extraordinary experiments All sorts of inflammable materials, silk, calico canvas chips of wood and edges of old scenery were brought in contact with the light and showed no tendency to catch fire There were conditions, indeed, in which flame could be communicated, but it was difficult to produce them The members of the commission were deeply impressed, and the era of gas in theatres seems doomed —New York Press

Don't You Know

that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to death? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficiency All druggists

IN THEIR MEMORY

HOW THE OBSERVANCES OF DECORATION DAY ORIGINATED

It Was in the South That Flowers Were First Strewn on the Graves of Soldiers and the Incident Called Forth the Poem, "The Blue and the Gray"

May 30, 1865, was not a day for sentiment or ceremony in the United States Never indeed, in the history of the great republic had so many exciting events occurred in so brief a time as then, and never again, let us hope, will there be so many sad and anxious hearts The tears of the bereaved in the north were, it is true, relieved by the smiles which greeted the returning brave, from all parts of the south the Union soldiers were coming home, to receive the homage of a nation and live as an honored class, while the poor Confederate sorrowfully sought his desolated home with only wounds and glory for his pay

At last there was peace The almost exhausted nation breathed freely again and took account of her hurts Over 500,000 men had died on the field and in the hospital, nearly 500,000 more were disabled 1,000,000 had been subtracted from the vital force of the country, while wealth had been wasted and money poured out like water In the north there was mourning enough, but in the south every second plantation was desolate and the commerce of every port was dead, every family wore weeds of woe, every fifth house was in ashes, every third soldier had sunk to his grave The nation as a whole had breathed freely but a day when its president was assassinated, and the grand review of 200,000 Union veterans at Washington, on the 23d of May, was contemporary with the beginning of the trial of the conspirators In the south all was uncertainty, their chosen leaders in prison, and all prominent Confederates in doubt of their future Verily it was no time for Decoration day ceremonies

Yet even that early were the beginnings of the custom noted A few southern ladies on different days, and at widely separated points, had during the spring held simple ceremonies at the cemeteries and garlanded the tombs of their lamented heroes Early in 1866, by a common impulse, the custom was adopted in the south, the 26th of April was the day selected, and it remains the southern day Let it be noted that Decoration day had its origin in the south, and that its first general observance was marked by some touching incidents which tended to soften the animosities of the late war

At Columbus, Miss, where many Federal soldiers were buried, the ladies in a noble spirit of tenderness and hope for the renewed union, strewed flowers upon the graves of both Federals and Confederates, and from every part of the nation came warm eulogies There were those who sneered and disapproved this womanly act, but The Vicksburg Herald, then published by a Federal and edited by a Confederate veteran, gave this manly tribute

"We envy not the narrow heartedness of journalists who can find fault with so noble an action To our mind it speaks volumes for the purity of woman's character Our ladies are not politicians—they are Christian women And while engaged in decorating and preserving the graves of our soldiers, they thought not of warlike strife nor of vengeance against the dead They only knew, as they viewed these solitary graves of strangers in a strange land, that they were sleeping far away from home, far from mothers and sisters and as they dropped the spring roses of our sunny clime upon their silent resting places, it was with the Christian hope that some fair sister in the north in a like charitable spirit, might not overlook the silent graves of ours [illegible] which [illegible] among them"

The charitable and patriotic hope thus expressed was not immediately realized but from many kindred spirits came a warm response, and from the pen of one northern woman came, when this incident was related to her, that touching poem, "The Blue and the Gray"

Everywhere in the south the day was looked upon as one of sad memories and people of both colors maintained an air of quiet and mournful respect So highly was this appreciated at the north that there was a general call for the adoption of the custom and in May, 1867, in many places decoration days were observed with appropriate ceremonies In 1868 the southern day came in the very heat and fury of the first election under the reconstruction acts, and all tender memories were laid aside for the time In deed, all testimonies agree that that spring was the season of greatest bitterness ever known in the south and the beautiful custom of Decoration day would have been out of place

In the meantime, however the most active Federal soldiers were organized in the Grand Army of the Republic that organization appointed May 30 as Decoration day It was generally observed and has steadily grown in the popular affection On the 5th of May 1868, John A Logan, commander in chief and N P Chipman, adjutant general of the G A R, issued from headquarters in Washington the first general order for posts and comrades to decorate the graves of the dead It was a document of rare beauty and most unaffected eloquence, concluding thus

"We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect no ravages of time testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us Let us then at the appointed time gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of spring time let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor [illegible] in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us, sacred charges upon the nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan"

Thus was this beautiful custom established [illegible] the people more and more [illegible] many parts of the land all the dead are remembered with offerings [illegible] fair to become our national [illegible] Dead

J H B [illegible]

Heavy Artillery

Bagley—I see that all the great guns are banking now, as I'm told

Gagley—Not all Some of the great guns of society that I have talked to [illegible] nothing but smooth bores [illegible]

The Pattern

Mabel (in surprise)—Is that the girl who cares so much for style?

Mamie—Yes! I should think so Why they say the affected thing eats from a fashion plate —New Haven News

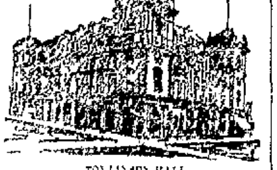
PROHIBITIONISTS.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS

OPENING GUN OF THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN

Proceedings of the Meeting—Enthusiastic Gathering—A Permanent Organization Effected—General Clinton B Fisk, of New Jersey, the Probable Candidate for President—Hon Joshua Levering Probably the Vice Presidency

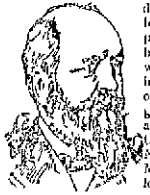
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind, May 31 —As the convention hour approached the delegates to the Prohibition National convention began to



TOMLINSON HALL

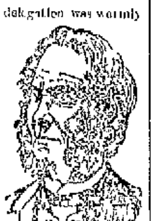
assemble in Tomlinson hall, the place of meeting, which had been neatly and tastefully decorated with bunting for the occasion The only colors used were red, white and blue, and interspersed among the festoons were many mottoes appropriate to the object sought to be attained by the believers in this third party movement As the representatives of the various states filed in the forms of distinguished leaders were recognized and greeted with applause

The arrangements for the admission of delegates and visitors were such as to prevent confusion, but the delegates were slow in getting into place The first occurrence to excite general applause and cheering was the entrance of the New Jersey Young Men's Prohibition league headed by one of their number bearing a golden crank of huge proportion Cheers followed cheers in quick succession as the audience caught sight of the representatives of the state from which the probable head of the ticket hails for it is now believed that Gen Clinton B Fisk will be nominated for president



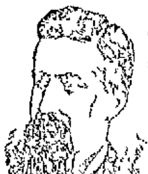
GEN CLINTON B FISK

Each succeeding delegation was warmly greeted and thus much time was spent after the hour at which the convention was called to meet had passed When the venerable Neal Dow, arm in arm with John P St. John, stepped upon the platform a mighty shout went up from 1,600 [illegible] the opening gun of the National Prohibition campaign of 1888



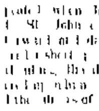
HON NEAL DOW

It was 10 [illegible] before Chairman Dickie of the National committee rapped the convention to order and invited the past nominees of the party to the platform and as these present came in sight the audience broke into loud applause which was doubled and redoubled when John P St John came forward and briefly [illegible] [illegible] pause for the house [illegible]



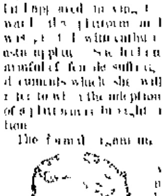
SAMUEL FIELD

Then Mr Dickie invited the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the platform and at the movement Miss Frances Willard appeared in sight toward the platform and was greeted with enthusiastic applause She held an armful of [illegible] [illegible] which she will refer to when the adoption of a platform is brought up in the convention



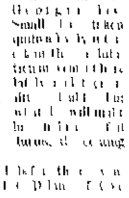
MISS WILLARD

The formal organization of the convention [illegible] [illegible] Sam Small [illegible]



SAM SMALL

[illegible]

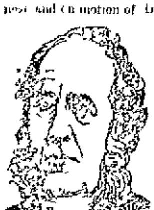


C H GRANNELL

[illegible] the National committee was then [illegible] to the convention and formally [illegible] [illegible] secretary [illegible] Mrs M M Brown [illegible] [illegible] November [illegible] 1884

at Topeka, Kan After a short address of thanks by Temporary Chairman Grannell for the honor conferred by his election Governor St John made a few remarks upon how he feels to be hanged in effigy

The convention then settled down to business and on motion of Delegate Thomas, of New York the roll of states and territories was called for the naming of members of the committees on credentials and permanent organization After the call was completed, at the suggestion of Judge James Black, of Pennsylvania, and the call was ordered and made for the committee on resolutions An adjournment was then taken at 12 45 until 3 p m



JAMES BLACK

In the afternoon the committee on credentials reported that 1,029 delegates and the same number of alternates were in attendance, every state and territory being represented except Louisiana, Mississippi South Carolina and Wyoming The committee on permanent organization named John P St John for permanent chairman and Sam Small for secretary, and they were chosen unanimously In taking the chair Governor St John said that he would rather be elected chairman of this convention than be elected president of the United States through the rum power

As the committee on platform was not ready to report the convention adjourned

The general committee on resolutions late last night decided the woman suffrage issue by instructing its sub committee to incorporate a plain uncompromising suffrage plank The vote was [illegible] to 5

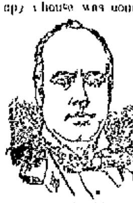
Levering Will Not Accept

BALTIMORE, May 31 —Hon Joshua Levering of this city whose name has been prominently mentioned for the nomination for vice president by the Prohibitionists has telegraphed to Indianapolis that he could not be induced to accept the nomination

DECORATION DAY ORATIONS

A Remarkably Eloquent Address Delivered By Col Robert G Ingersoll

NEW YORK, May 31 —The Metropolitan opera house was completely filled last night by an audience composed of all classes of citizens and visiting Grand Army men to hear the Decoration Day oration delivered by Col Robert G Ingersoll The address was remarkably eloquent but was chiefly devoted to the topic of slavery and a tremendous effort to prove that the war of the rebellion was fought for the sole purpose of liberating the slaves The speaker paid high tribute to Lincoln, Grant Sheridan and other conspicuous figures of the war and concluded with a florid patriotic peroration which elicited salvos of applause



COL INGERSOLL

The exercises were further enlivened by a speech from Chauncey M Depew who in accepting the chairmanship delivered an address of extraordinary breadth of sentiment and height of patriotism He counseled his hearers to bury sectional hate, and cast off the shackles of party, and made eulogizing references to Grant Thomas, Sherman and Sheridan, as representing both the arts of valor and the capabilities of the soldier to the more peaceful walks of life

Whipped by Regulators

CORYDON, Ind May 30 —Lawrence Bizerstetter, a saloon keeper of Ramsey station, this county, was flogged by the regulators Saturday night The charge against him was that he sold liquor to minors Bizerstetter is about fifty years of age and is worth considerable money He was punished quite severely

A Young Dominion Cabinet Officer

OTTOWA, Ont May 30 —Mr C H Tupper, who has been appointed to succeed the Hon Mr Foster as minister of marine and fisheries is probably the youngest man who ever held a portfolio in the Dominion cabinet He is the son of Sir Charles Tupper, and is the member of parliament from Pictou Nova Scotia

Smallpox on Shipboard

NEW YORK May 30 —Two steamships arrived yesterday from foreign ports with smallpox on board One case among the steerage passengers was discovered on the Pibe and several among the [illegible] of [illegible] Both vessels were detained in quarantine

Parnellite Sails for Liverpool

NEW YORK May 30 —Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde M P, sailed for Liverpool on the steamer Alaska A deputation of twenty five representative Irish citizens wished the departing Irish statesman bon voyage.

A New York Assignment

NEW YORK May 30 —Hermann Martens and Carl Martens composing the firm of Martens Brothers, doing business at 1164 Broadway have assigned Preferences are given to the amount of $27 151

Not Such a Hard Bargain

Not long since a party of young men went from Boston to a country town town in Maine for a few days fishing They had a full outfit of tackle and gear and on arrival at their destination found need of but one thing—bait After consulting their local oracle they secured the services of an ancient codger who started out to dig the needed worms He was gone three or four hours but to good purpose for when he returned he had a water bucket even full of a wriggling mass of earthworms Now this was more than the boys had bargained for and thoughts of what such an unheard of wealth of bait would cost began to trouble them To end their anxiety they appointed one of their number spokesman with plenary powers, but with instructions to make the best bargain possible "How much do we owe you?" he asked approaching the veteran bait digger and taking out his wallet

"Well I dunno rightly know," rejoined the old man "the ground's kinder solid and the worms is far down and it's been hard on my back to dig 'em But I've bait a plenty, fishing If tomorrow and if you'll give me bait the half we'll call it quits" Boston Herald

Doesn't Come Within the Law

COLUMBUS O, May 30 —The auditor of Hamilton county having been [illegible] by agent of the Franklin Insurance company, of Columbus located in that [illegible] a report to him of the business transacted in that county The information which [illegible] to the insurance department at the [illegible] is said that the law only applies to foreign insurance companies doing business in this state

OF INTEREST TO ALL INVALIDS!

DR. ALBERT,

——Of the——

Albert Medical Institute, Cleveland,

Will make his next visit to Marion, at Hotel Marion,

WEDNESDAY JUNE 13TH, '88,

From 9 a m to 2 p m Only

Don't put off your visit to some future time. Call and see him at once.

A CONSULTATION WILL COST YOU NOTHING and it may be the means of bringing you health and happiness, and making your life a pleasure where it is now a burden DR ALBERT'S time is limited, he can only remain here during the hours advertised His duties at the INSTITUTE demand his constant attention, in addition to the services of the corps of assistants in charge during his absence So those who desire to consult him here should call early, so as to be sure of an opportunity to see him and state their cases fully

EFFECT OF THE STORM

A Railroad Train Blown From the Track and One Passenger Killed

PITTSBURG, May 30 —Word has just reached this city that during the heavy wind storm that passed over western Pennsylvania Monday afternoon a passenger train on the Pittsburg & Western railroad while running at a high rate of speed near Clarion station, was blown from the track into a ditch alongside All of the passengers and trainmen were injured, some of them seriously

Miss Alda Rankin of Clarion, was fatally injured The road was completely blocked and telegraph lines prostrated for miles

Trainman Killed by Lightning

READING Pa May 30 —The terrific hail storm which passed through this county Monday night was the most severe in the history of the county Growing crops were badly damaged The dead body of Brakeman James B Hunsberger was found on the top of a car at Lyons, between here and Allentown after the storm and he is supposed to have been killed by lightning The only mark on the body was a slight scar on the forehead

Crops Badly Injured

KENTON, O May 30 —A destructive wind and rain storm passed over the southern part of Hardin county Sunday night doing great damage to farm property Several houses and barns in McDonald and Roundhead townships were blown down and unroofed, fences leveled horses and cattle killed by falling timbers, trees uprooted and many bridges washed away Water was two feet deep in the fields Crops are badly injured

End of a Twenty four Hour Strike

JOLIET Ill May 30 —The strike at the Joliet Steel works has been amicably settled, all of the men going back to work in the blast furnace after having been out only twenty four hours The men were given a raise of 10 per cent in wages and the force increased to the regular number that was employed before the cut was made

THE FIRE RECORD

Five People Burned to Death—Several Persons Injured—Other Losses

CRAVENHURST Ont May 30 —A terrible fire occurred at Uffington about twelve miles from here last night when Frederick Boyd, township clerk, with his wife and three children, were burned to death One of the neighbors saw the flames and ran to the assistance of the family, but was too late to offer any aid

The wind was so strong that nothing could be done to save the unfortunate family The fire is supposed to have originated from a small mosquito smudge which had been placed near the corner of a small workshop adjoining Boyd's dwelling

Injured at a Fire

DIGBY N S, May 30 —Seven or eight buildings were burned at Annapolis N S, early yesterday morning including the Dominion house, the Kings building and the postoffice The loss on buildings amounts to 17,000 Several persons were seriously injured in the Dominion house

It is not necessary for a good liar to see a sea serpent He can describe one from the other fellow's

[illegible]

It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded See guarantee on bottle wrapper Large bottles (100 doses) $1 Six for $5

Not Lost but Saved

Jacob Switzer of Helena Mont says —I was suffering from an unusually bad cold My lungs were sore and congested I consulted one of the best physicians of Helena whose prescriptions failed to relieve me I became alarmed and had about given up At the suggestion of friends I purchased a bottle of Acker's English remedy for coughs [illegible] lung [illegible] [illegible] I received [illegible] The effect of Acker's English Remedy on the throat and lungs is something marvelous and for asthma whooping cough colds [illegible] it is beyond comparison by other preparations Guaranteed and sold by E Denison & Co druggists

From Hot Springs, Ark

Dr Jno A Blayden President Med and Surg Institute says —I have used Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, and take great pleasure in recommending the same Since using this remedy I have prescribed it to numerous patients, and in every case have had good results Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are guaranteed and sold by E Denison & Co, druggists

Break in the Plow Trust

CHICAGO May 31 —At a meeting held last night, the Northwestern Plow association suspended its secretion prices and terms for the coming fall trade The pool itself still exists This partial failure of the plow trust is due probably to the underbidding of the eastern manufacturers who refused to enter the association

The Finest of Combinations

True delicacy of flavor with true efficacy of action has been attained in the famous California fruit liquid remedy Syrup of Figs Its pleasant taste and beneficial effects have rendered it immensely popular It cleanses the System cures Costiveness, etc

Sold by L H Hocken & Co and H G Hoberman & Co, druggists

Her Life Was Saved

C J Ballard, Druggist of Vassar, Mich, says —"Mrs J H Pratt, living about two miles from here, was very sick with Consumption and given up to the [illegible] I persuaded her to take 'Acker's English Remedy,' and in a very short time her lungs healed all soreness went away and to use her own expression, 'My life was saved, or I owe my life to Acker's English Remedy'" This medicine is a positive cure for all throat and lung troubles colds croup whooping cough and asthma Sold on a positive guarantee by E Denison & Co, druggists

Simply purifying and cleansing the blood is not sufficient It needs enriching also, the nervous system needs toning up all of which is accomplished by Dr Conner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic Use his Cough Honey in all coughs his golden Relief in all pains and stomach and bowel sickness his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney diseases his German Pile Salve in sores, cracked skin and piles his Tonic Bitters for appetite and strength

Suicide Over a Grave

CINCINNATI May 31 —An unknown old man shot himself over a grave in the German Protestant cemetery on the Carthage pike yesterday afternoon When he was found life was extinct He was about sixty years old

A Pastor Cured by Faith

Rev Dr John Williamson Pastor Michigan Ave church Chicago has been cured by faith Jos A Sterling County Assessor Keokuk, O was not cured by faith but by Acker's Blood Elixir He says —"I have derived so much benefit by taking Acker's Blood Elixir that I unhesitatingly endorse it as a medicine of unusual reliability I urge all who may be afflicted with disorders of the blood, to give this most excellent remedy a fair trial, because I am sure after doing so they will corroborate his statement at once and thank me for making it" This wonderful Blood Elixir is guaranteed and sold by E Denison & Co druggist

For all diseases arising from impure blood Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is invaluable as its [illegible] [illegible] to all persons in the [illegible]

For sick headache Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is unexcelled as it acts cures, regulating in a healthy condition the stomach and digestive organs

We especially invite the attention of mothers and daughters to page [illegible] of our medical pamphlet

RHEUMATIC SYRUP Co
Jackson, Mich

There is nothing more miraculous in its effects, entirely removing from the system deep set or brown [illegible] its purity [illegible] in the blood [illegible] Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

For a pleasant tasted compound Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup has no equal creating a good appetite and producing a healthy and active digestion

HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP AND PLASTERS.

No remedies known so highly endorsed by its home people, in the treatment of Rheumatism and all Blood diseases Our Medical Pamphlet sent free on application

RHEUMATIC SYRUP COMPANY, Jackson Mich

A Michigan Central Railroad Employe Wins His Case After a Seven Years' Contest

ALBION Mich Dec 20 1887

While employed as agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Augusta Mich about seven years ago my kidneys became diseased and I have been a great sufferer ever since I have consulted the leading physicians of this city and Ann Arbor and all pronounced my case Bright's disease After taking every highly recommended remedy that I had knowledge of to no purpose and while suffering under a very severe attack in October I began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and am today a well man It affords me pleasure to render sufferers humanity any good that I can and in speaking of the remedy allow me to say that I think it the greatest medicine in the world

J DALTON,
Agent M C R R

25 CTS — PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup Tastes good Use in time Sold by druggists CONSUMPTION — 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life —A H DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N C, April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists 25c.

25 CTS — PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup Tastes good Use in time Sold by druggists CONSUMPTION — 25 CTS

Legal Notice.

MARY FOWLER and Willy Fowler, her husband of Hope Vermillion county Illinois Ellen Fowler and Robert Fowler of Chrisman Vermillion county, Illinois, Anna O Neal and Jame O Neal and Kelly Osborne of Danville Illinois and James Osborne guardian of said Kelly Osborne of Danville Vermillion county Illinois will take notice that Margaret Shultz on the 2d day of March 1888 filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county Ohio setting forth that she is the owner of 1/6 of the following lands and tenements situated in the Village of Marion and State of Ohio being fifty feet off of the south side of the following piece of land [illegible] one acre off of the north end of Lot 7 in Belentine's addition to the Incorporated Village of Marion said fifty feet in width off the south of the said acre tract and running the full length of said Lot 7 That said Mary Fowler, Ellen Fowler Anne O Neal Kelly Osborne and [illegible] are each entitled to one-sixth part of said premises and praying for partition of said premises Said defendants are notified to answer said petition on or before the third Saturday after the 23d day of May, 1888

MARGARET SHULTZ
By J C JOHNSTON Her Attorney [illegible]

School Examinations.

The School Examiners of Marion county Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers June 9th

Examination will commence at 9 a m and no application will be received after 10 a m All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination and each applicant will furnish an envelope stamped and addressed to himself or herself in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded Applicants will be graded [illegible] of 10 No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below [illegible]

[illegible] certificate for 1 year

[illegible]

Four terms experience of [illegible] will be necessary in order to obtain No 1 and two terms to obtain No 2 Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching special preparations for the work and success in the school room will also have an influence in determining the class of certificate

H G YOUNG
W A SNYDER } Examiners
LEWIS RANCK

MEN ONLY. Cure for weakness, nervousness lack of [illegible] [illegible] BOOK FREE [illegible] Buffalo N Y

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

SUBJECTS ATTRACTING THE ATTENTION OF CLEVER PEOPLE

Simple and Inexpensive Contrivances That Show the Rate and Force of the Pulse Beat with as Much Accuracy as Do Costly Sphygmographs

The sphygmographs, which show and record the rate and nature of the pulse beat, are usually complicated and costly instruments. La Nature recently exploited two forms here illustrated which cost but little and for many purposes are equally useful with the more expensive sphygmographs.

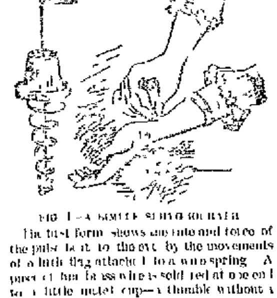


FIG 1—A SIMPLE SPHYGMOGRAPH.

The first form shows the rate and force of the pulse beat to the eye by the movements of a little flag attached to a wire spring. A piece of fine brass wire is soldered at one end to a little metal cup—a thimble without a top for example—and is then bent into a spiral spring, as shown by the engraving, with the straight end passing up through its center and provided at the extremity with a little paper flag. On pressing the instrument upon the wrist over the artery the pulse beats will be transmitted to the spring and the flag will make various movements, according to the condition of the pulse of the person experimented upon. If desired it can easily be arranged so that at each movement of the upright wire it shall strike against another wire and close an electric circuit, into which a telephone or electric bell may be introduced, thus rendering the beats perceptible to persons at a distance.

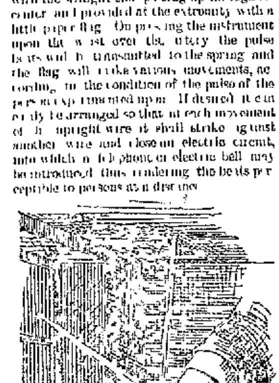


FIG 2—A SIMPLE SPHYGMOGRAPH.

A still simpler sphygmograph consists of a small piece of looking glass fastened to the wrist by a rubber band. A pencil of light, either natural or artificial, is allowed to fall upon the glass and is reflected upon the ceiling or a screen placed in any convenient position. By this means the pulsations are greatly magnified and can be rendered visible to a large number of persons at once. This simple arrangement is especially well adapted for the use of lecturers.

A Remarkable Diamond

A remarkable diamond attracted attention at a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences. It was exhibited by Mr George F Kunz. It was composed of multiple crystal containing a large number of twinnings. It is of the class termed "extra-incombinate" by the French. It had been cut into the general shape of a brilliant and its main form was then placed on the polishing wheel. It was kept there for 300 days, the wheel revolving at the rate of 25,000 revolutions per minute. The diamond was held upon the rotating surface at a distance of about fifteen inches from the center. Based on these figures a calculation showed that the surface passed over by the diamond amounted to 75,000 miles, or nearly three times the circumference of the earth. Yet it was all [illegible] as the stone would not acquire a polish. The ordinary weight placed on a diamond while on the wheel is from two and one quarter to two and one-half pounds. This was increased by four and eight pounds without effect and finally forty pounds were used. The wheel was badly damaged, the diamond plowing into it and throwing out undulations in all directions. The diamond even under these conditions could not be given a commercial polish.

Why Require a Seal on Deeds?

In a recent address David Dudley Field said: "Another of the anomalies which should be eliminated from our legal system is the distinction between sealed and unsealed instruments. Can anybody give a reason for this distinction except the historic one that seals were used when most men were unable to write? Now when most men do write, why use the seal? Or if the seal is used why give it a significance and importance not given to the writing? I find in your revised statutes a provision that a deed of real property must have a seal and two witnesses at the least. You cannot transfer to your neighbor a cabin for $100 without these ceremonials, but you may transfer to him a million dollars' worth of railway stock by a simple signature without seal or witness. Upon a sealed instrument you may bring suit within [illegible] years, but if the seal is wanting you must sue within six years. Is it a reason why these anomalies should be retained in the valley of the Connecticut because they were in the valley of the Thames?"

How to Take Impressions from Seals

To take an exact model of any coin, medal, embossed stamped paper, or in fact any device raised or impressed, cut a piece of cardboard in which cut just the dimension of the impression to be taken, then pour within the rim fusible metal. The cardboard will prevent the metal from running away and in a few minutes it will cool and the impression taken will be the same as the original but reversed. Fusible metal is a compound of eight parts of bismuth, five of lead and three of tin, which liquefies at the same temperature as boiling water.

A New Tanning Agent

By digesting coal dust with caustic soda and then neutralizing the liquor with hydrochloric acid, F. P. Person claims to have obtained a new tanning agent, which he names pyrofuscin. He considers that the new process is more complicated than the usual tanning processes, but that it is 50 per cent cheaper than the alum process.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

A Novel Use of Mesmerism—House Tops as Health Resorts—Ironing Away Pain.

French scientists have been especially active in the study of hypnotism, or, as it may be somewhat inaccurately called, mesmerism, and now Dr Berillon makes the novel suggestion that it might be utilized as a reformatory agent. "Hypnotic moralization" is what he proposes. Unruly, vicious or lazy children are to be put into the hypnotic condition, and then have impressed upon them the reformation of their faults. As, however the after effects of hypnotism are not yet sufficiently established to render such a proposition entirely free from objection, he would recommend the treatment only for cases in which ordinary means fail, and to be administered, with the consent of the parents by a skilled physician. Dr Berillon claims that there is practically no danger at all of harmful results when care is observed.

Dr Sallis gives a warning as to the dangers of hypnotism when practiced by money making adventurers in public exhibitions. He believes that these should be forbidden by law, in order to maintain the good repute of this youthful science and to keep its powers for good and evil in the hands of trustworthy scientists.

Utilizing the House Tops

The advantages of tent life are often urged by sanitarians, and now comes Dr Gouverneur Smith with the suggestion that at certain seasons unused house tops might be made to afford out door recreation, fresh air and sunshine for invalids, children and others who under present conditions get but little of the two latter. Dr Smith refers to the early Orientals who believed fresh air an important factor in maintaining physical vigor, and that exposure to the solar beams is salutary. In constructing their homes their architects utilized the house top. The gently declining roofs were covered with tiles, brick or cement and beddings of turf made them blossom as the rose. "Is there anything either in our climate or state of civilization that prevents us imitating the ancient useful and fashionable airiness?" asks Dr Smith.

In cities and large towns where human habitations are crowded together and park and pleasure grounds are few and small this suggestion appears valuable.

Early to Bed

Growing children should have all the sleep that nature demands. To make sure of this Dr D G Cook advises that the bed time should be no later than 7 o'clock for children under 10. This habit of early bedtime will take care of itself if it be persevered in by parents at first. Some men and women would be not only stronger, but cleverer, if they had had all the sleep they needed when children.

Nothing can be more pernicious than to allow children up late at watering places. They taste thus of the highly spiced society life, none too healthy for the strongest, and in the hothouse air and stimulating influences their natures are forced to results that may break down their own health and the heart of their parents also.

The Temporary Teeth of Children

Dr [illegible] affirms that the temporary teeth of young children need the greatest care, as much so if not more than the permanent teeth, as the future growth and beauty of the permanent teeth depend largely upon the condition of these temporary teeth. No matter how young a child is, whenever it has twenty teeth in the mouth it should have its teeth examined by a competent dentist, for then is the decisive moment to remedy any defects.

Chlorate of Potash for Sore Throat

Chlorate of potash is a favorite remedy with physicians and others as a gargle for sore throat or mouth. Dr D Snyder gives the strength and dose as follows: A solution of ten to twenty grains to the ounce of water. The chlorate and bicarbonate of potash are used in stomach disorders, acid eructations and rheumatism. Dose, two to ten grains. The chlorate of potash must be cautiously used, as it is a dangerous irritant to the kidneys.

"Ironing" for Neuralgic Pains

Neuralgic pains are a common affliction of humanity and not a few people would be glad to know that one of the speediest sources of temporary relief is to heat a flatiron, put a double fold of flannel on the painful part and then move the iron gently to and fro on the flannels. "Iron" the painful part thus for a few minutes and the suffering will almost certainly cease.

One Thing and Another

Incipient and even sometimes either acute or chronic inflammation of the eyes may be soothed by laying over them a cloth saturated with extract of hamamelis.

Frequent application of alcohol abstracts the water of the skin, making it dry and brittle and impairs its nutrition. This is also true of glycerine.

The use of cold cream made with hog's lard is reputed to coarsen the skin and cause it to become flabby and wrinkled.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE

Fancies and Fashions of the Day Among Well Bred People

There are a number of things that the most fashionable and well bred people now eat at the dinner table with their fingers, and Chicago Herald enumerates them as follows:

Olives, to which a fork should never be applied.

Asparagus, whether hot or cold, when served whole, as it should be.

Lettuce, which should be dipped in the dressing, or in a little salt.

Celery, which may properly be placed on the tablecloth beside the plate.

Strawberries, when served with the stems on, as they usually are in the most elegant houses.

Bread, toast and all tarts and small cakes.

Fruit of all kinds, except melons and preserves, which are eaten with a spoon.

Cheese, which is almost invariably eaten with the fingers by the most particular people.

Even the leg or other small piece of a bird is taken in the fingers at fashionable dinners, and at most of the luncheons ladies pick small pieces of chicken without using a fork.

Cardinal Points of Courtesy

An authority on etiquette insists upon the value of tact in society. Do not fail to exercise it, and if you haven't any tact, at least you can think first about others and next about yourself, and this will go a good way toward it. "True politeness," some one says, "is always so busy in thinking of others it has no time to think of itself."

Don't think yourself neglected or be sulky on account of it. Think only of pleasing and try to please, you will end by being pleased.

Acknowledgment of a Luncheon

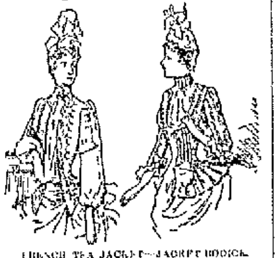
Cards within a week, or a call among intimates, is the immediate acknowledgment of hospitality in the form of a luncheon. The guest's toilet is street costume, the mistress wears house dress more or less elaborate, according to the character of the repast.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

THINGS IN WHICH EVERY WOMAN IS INTERESTED

Jacket Waists of Wool Fabric to Wear with Silk Skirts—Descriptions of French Tea Jackets and Jacket Bodices of Various Patterns

An attractive feature in many of the imported dresses this season is a jacket waist of wool, which forms part of a dress of contrasting color of some soft silk fabric. The jacket is often of cashmere, etc., which falling open discloses a full gathered front of the contrasting color of the dress.



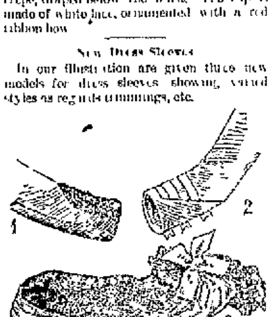
FRENCH TEA JACKET—JACKET BODICE.

In the cut are shown two stylish jackets for house wear that can hardly fail to please. The tea jacket is a garment much affected in Paris. The model here shown is of pink silk, studded with embroidered swallows and trimmed with gold passementerie. The bag, plastron and full sleeves are of white crepe, the sash is of pink silk. The cap in pink crepe and lace is trimmed with narrow pink ribbon.

The jacket bodice shown in the remaining figure of the cut is of fancy silk with a cream ground striped with small brocade designs in red silk. The guimpe is of white crepe, draped below the waist. The cap is made of white lace, ornamented with a red ribbon bow.

New Dress Sleeves

In our illustration are given three new models for dress sleeves, showing varied styles as regards trimmings, etc.



NEW STYLES IN DRESS SLEEVES.

No 1 in the cut is a sleeve of silk with the back of velvet and is designed for a silk costume. A jet beaded ornament forms part of the cuff.

No 2 is a woolen sleeve for a walking costume. It is trimmed with three bands of ribbon, velvet revers and buttons.

No 3 is an evening sleeve of figured grenadine, sprigged net or lace. It is made dressy with folds of pink surah, fastened in the lace coquille with a butterfly bow of pink satin ribbon.

Summer Mourning Dresses

Striped crepe de chine woven very thin is the new fabric for summer mourning dresses. The stripes are of different degrees of thinness, some like gauze and those next them like summer Bengaline, or else with corded stripes in clusters or hair lines on a thin stripe next a broader stripe, or perhaps every other stripe is lightly embroidered. Broad stripes over an inch wide are considered most stylish. There are also barred China crapes that are very handsome, the bars being like open rows of braid and the centers crinkled like Japanese crape. The plain China crapes are now made in very fine qualities and are so entirely without luster that they are chosen for the most elegant toilettes to be worn in the deepest mourning.

Grenadines have been little used for two or three years but are now revived in great variety. Nuns' veiling remains a popular summer fabric for mourning and comes in various thicknesses. For evening dresses worn in mourning the large meshed Brussels nets are used in layers as tulle is arranged, also in plaited flounces with ribbon trimming. India silk is worn in solid color in deep mourning, but even in its best qualities is not found so satisfactory as that with white figures. Bayonnaise is a barege like fabric much used by French modistes for summer mourning.

For thicker fabrics tamise cloth of smooth plain surface and pure wool is chosen for seaside and mountain wear, while for traveling are Cheviots of light quality, bison cloths and serges, or else the Sicilienne mohairs that resemble alpaca, but are more broadly woven, like the basket weaving once so popular.

English crape is less used for trimmings for summer gowns, and many families object to it altogether, using folds and plaitings of the dress goods with dull jet and ribbons instead. The dull, lusterless gros grain ribbons are excellent trimmings for nuns' veiling and India silk dresses, while gauze ribbons are used on black net.—Harper's Bazar.

Fashion Notes

Crepaline is a material likely to be favored for dressy summer toilets.

Blood orange and English primrose are leading colors in dress and millinery.

Gay Roman sashes are shown so wide that gathered bodices are made from them.

A novel design in jersey pins shows a gold rabbit clasping a diamond in its fore paws.

The list of new open work dress materials is endless and seems to receive accessions every day.

The open V shaped bodices of summer evening toilets are in many cases completed by a guimpe of silk illusion, shirred to a velvet dog collar.

Lace jabots are again favored as a trimming for dressy basques and are especially effective with a single revers of velvet.

Most of the French bonnets hitherto have had rather narrow strings, but the ribbons used for the bows which crown so many of them are from six to eight inches wide.

The colorings of silk and much of the leading characteristics in weaving are repeated in ribbons with this remarkable exception, that whereas in silks ombre effects are novel and decidedly fashionable, in ribbons they are not what in shop parlance is "first choice."

Among a number of beautiful brocades and tinsel moires, shaded moires of the most exquisite tints which recall the iridescence of an opal and a long list of costly fabrics, there has come back to us quite a large choice of cheap [illegible] wearing silks that were in vogue some thirty years ago.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE

New Things in Furniture, Lamps, Curtains, Etc.—The Home Luncheon

According to Good Housekeeping, within the house where peace and order reign the cloth is neatly spread and the dishes tastily arranged for even a morsel of toast and a cup of tea. Perhaps a cloth of yellow, or pink or crimson is provided for this meal, with napkins to match. In this case the dishes ought to be white. Porcelain by the way, is a matter of choice with the housekeeper. Fashion changes, beauty remains, though. Numberless forms and combinations of color are always to be found, the choice depending upon extent of taste no less than of purse. Every year there is a larger variety, since skilled native workmen are becoming more skillful still, and our American wares now vie in every respect with the imported and are less expensive. Stamped patterns of the wild rose, or daisy, or grass or of conventional forms on ware of a good quality, can be purchased very reasonably, with the comforting certainty that anything broken can be readily duplicated. As for nicked dishes—those horrors of a sensitive eye—a fine piece of china had better be broken and thrown away than be degraded to kitchen service. The fitness of things forbids such desecration.

A New Method of Washing

The ill effects of soda on linen make interesting a knowledge of a mode of washing said to be in favor in Germany and Belgium, where the excellence of laundresses is proverbial. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one tablespoonful of turpentine and three of liquid ammonia. The mixture must then be well stirred, and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel containing them as nearly hermetically as possible. The clothes are afterward washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated and used a second time, but in that case half a tablespoonful of turpentine and a tablespoonful of ammonia must be added. The process is said to cause a great economy of time, labor and fuel.

Piano and Library Lamps

Some rather unique patterns, brought out in adjustable piano lamps, of which those in wrought iron are preferred to the brass and silver plate varieties, are described by Decorator and Furnisher. Piano lamps formed with an elaborately ornamental pedestal in scroll work of the best style resting on the floor, with a somewhat slender stem to be lengthened or shortened as desired and supporting a lamp of much elegance. The same arrangement for lighting is as well adapted to the library. In the more numerous forms of table lamps as in those of limited use, it would be difficult to imagine anything more perfect in form and decoration than is shown in many examples.

The Center of the Dinner Table

At a fashionable spring dinner the central ornamentation was an oblong of antique colored satin on which was placed a rare bowl of "old blue" filled with a mass of yellow jonquils. Some such arrangement is possible to every housewife, if it be only a low bowl of glass or china full of cut flowers. Flank this by one or two low, shell or tray shaped glass dishes filled with the beautifully colored preserves and the table will tempt eye and appetite alike. When flowers cannot be procured, handsome fruit—apples, oranges, grapes or whatever can be got—provide the needful touch of color when tastefully piled up in a silver dish or porcelain basket in the center of the table.

Protection from the Carpet Moth

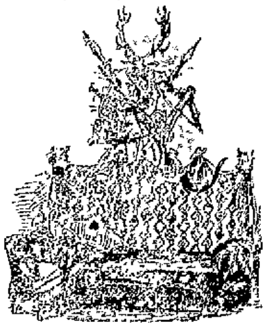
A prominent carpet dealer is quoted as authority for the statement that rugs or other movable fabrics like portieres or draperies may be considered safe from devastation by wrapping about the package just one half as much paper as would be needed to envelop it entirely, the paper having been previously treated to four or five drops of turpentine. He also finds this an infallible preventive for woolens of any kind.

Noticed in the Newest Furniture

White marble tops in really fine furniture have gone entirely out of vogue. Where marble slabs are used at all they are very dark, showing but little white veining. The elegant polished wood is preferred. Drop handles, keys and fittings, all of brass, mark the best goods, which now come in mahogany, oak or cherry finished to imitate mahogany.

A Corner in a Gentleman's Room

In the cut is given an idea for the decoration of a corner in a gentleman's room. The collection of arms may include antique specimens together with powder horn, game bag, and modern implements of the chase, all crowned by a stately deer's head.



CORNER IN A GENTLEMAN'S ROOM.

The arrangement of the weapons and trophies rests with the proprietor of the same, and the share of the needle in the decoration is restricted to the embroidery of the wall rug and cushion. The wall rug is embroidered on Java canvas in cross stitch with variously colored wool.

Broiled Tomatoes

Cut ripe tomatoes in halves, and sprinkle the cut side with salt, pepper and cracker or fine bread crumbs. Place in a double broiler and broil ten minutes over a clear fire, keeping the outside next the fire. Slip carefully on a dish, put a bit of butter on each piece, and place in the oven for ten minutes. Garnish with parsley, and serve.

Alcove Curtain for a Bedroom

A dainty alcove curtain for a bedroom that if made in fast colors has the advantage of laundering without injury, is made of bird eye linen with a dado of flowers cut from French cretonne. These are buttonhole stitched down with heavy embroidery cotton.

Scones

One half pound of flour, one tablespoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt and one ounce of butter with sufficient milk to make a very light dough. Roll it out, divide in pieces, round them and bake on a floured tin sheet or in buttered soup plates.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Considered It Unnecessary to Mention the Matter

A little Bostonian boy was walking with his mother through the Public garden one forenoon last week. He was greatly interested in the swan boats in which the children ride upon the pond, and watched them for a long time, but did not ask his mother if he might ride, too. On returning, however, his mother asked him if he didn't want a boat ride when he was in the garden.

"Of course I did," was his reply, "but I didn't think it necessary to say so."

He was given a ride that very afternoon.—Boston Times.

Impartiality

A lady writes as follows: Our little 3-year-old boy is very fond of any sweet medicine. No matter what the kind he takes it with evident relish and teases for it on all occasions. The other day he came running in and said he was sick and tired and his legs ached and he must have some. To pacify him his mother gave him a teaspoonful of cough syrup. After lapping out the spoon he looked roguishly up to her and said in an appealing tone, "Got two legs, mamma; must have anuzzer spoonful for ze ozzer leg."—Lowell New Moon.

Papa Thrown Into Confusion

A bright 4-year-old Reynolds boy was walking along Madison the other day with his father. He seemed in a brown study and his father was about to call him out of his reverie, when the boy turned and suddenly looking up, said: "Pa, what makes little piggies eat so fast?"

"Pa" was so confused that he blushed and finally said that he would have to give it up.

"'Cause they want to be hogs," said 4-year-old.—Toledo Blade.

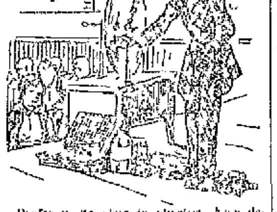
A Substitute in Reserve

"Dixie" is a bright eyed little girl in Le Droit park and she has the bad habit of sucking her thumb. The other morning her mother was combing her hair, and Dixie, as usual, had her thumb in her mouth. "Dixie, Dixie," reproved her mother, "don't do that. What would you do if that thumb should come off?" "Suck th' other one, mamma," replied the incorrigible coolly, and paralyzed her mother.—Washington Critic.

Graduated Invitations

There is a graduated scale in the expressions adopted by many ladies in sending out invitations to their dinners and little parties which recalls the story of a certain Scotch lady fond of a game of whist who was accustomed to send out her servant every morning to invite the ladies to make up the game in these terms: "Nelly, ye'll gang to Lady Carnegy's and mak' my compliments and ask the honor of her ladyship's company to tea this evening, and if she canna come gang to the Miss Madies and ask the pleasure of their company, and if they canna come you may gang to Miss Hunter and ask the favor of her company, and if she canna come gang to Lucy [illegible] and just bid her come."—Philadelphia Times.

A Graphic Description



Professor (to class in physics)—Now describe this electrical machine, if you please.

Head Boy—It consists of a large glass wheel turned by a crank. (Applause from the class.)—Life.

Pleasures of the Seaside

Now is the time to select your furnished cottage at the seaside. A furnished cottage, it should be explained, differs from an unfurnished cottage in the fact that the former usually contains an arm chair, a bedstead without slats, two or three bottomless chairs, a few discarded tomato cans and a general odor of musty and mildewed decay. Furnished cottages come high, but they are a great relief to people who have passed the winter amid luxury, ease and comfort.—Boston Transcript.

Mis Mated

Wife—I hear that young Mr. Sissy and Miss Gushington are to be married.

Husband—Is that so?

Wife—Yes, but the union will never be a happy one.

Husband—Why not?

Wife—Because he parts his hair in the middle and she parts hers on the side.—The Epoch.

A Kaleidoscopic Change

Miss Featheredge (at the interesting moment)—Are you sure, Clarence, that nothing in the world can ever come between us?

Clarence (fervently)—I swear it!

Miss Featheredge's Little Brother (appearing suddenly)—Here's th' last baseball extra. Giants an' Indianapolis.

Clarence—Which won?—Judge.

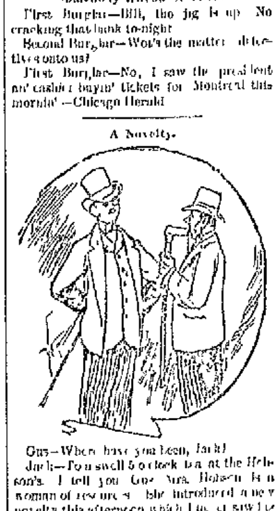
Somebody Ahead of Them

First Burglar—Bill, the jig is up. No cracking that bank to-night.

Second Burglar—Wot's the matter, detectives onto us?

First Burglar—No, I saw the president an' cashier buyin' tickets for Montreal this mornin'.—Chicago Herald.

A Novelty.



Gus—Where have you been, Jack?

Jack—To a swell 5 o'clock tea at the Hobson's. I tell you, Gus, Mrs. Hobson is a woman of resources. She introduced a new novelty this afternoon which I never saw before at such an affair.

Gus—What was it?

Jack—Enough to eat.—Harper's Bazar.

NYE ON ELECTRICITY

THE MOST MARVELOUS INVENTION OF THE AGE

An Improved Apparatus at the Hotel [illegible] to Which It Is [illegible]—Its Great [illegible]—Its Over [illegible]—A New Source of [illegible]

Little did B Franklin wot that some day the little [illegible] with which he [illegible] his pocket with a good conductor and tapped the few [illegible] and [illegible] flowing almost with his imagination [illegible] and the [illegible] of electricity but dimly acquainted [illegible] from which inventor and scientist would [illegible] a system which would not only [illegible] with message swifter than the flight of [illegible] but that soon the light of day [illegible] through [illegible] cables [illegible] with [illegible] for [illegible] with [illegible].

I am not afraid to say that I may have that [illegible] and [illegible] to see the world move on. On my own I have laid aside my own encumbering prejudices in order to keep up with the procession. Were I not gradually adopting everything, it would in any way enhance my opportunities for advancement, even though it [illegible] from the [illegible] to [illegible] finger bowl [illegible].

To return, however, to the subject of electricity. I have recently sought to fathom the system and model of a new system which is to [illegible] not only private residences, hotels and police headquarters. In private houses it will be used as a burglar's welcome. In hotels it will take the mental strain off the bellboy [illegible] him also of a portion of his [illegible] salary at the same time. In the police department it will do almost everything but count [illegible] from the corner stand.

The system is on exhibition at [illegible] Downtown, with the signals or boxes on one side and the annunciator or central station in the other. By walking from one to the other a distance in all of thirty or forty miles, I was enabled to get a slight idea of the principle.

It is certainly a very intelligent system. I [illegible] my own intelligence any more than I [illegible] in the presence of this wonderful invention. It will do [illegible] anything, it seemed to me, and the main drawback seems to be its versatility, for it thereby becomes so complex that in order to be one at all intimate with it policemen ought to put in five years at [illegible] and at least a year at Leipsic. An extended course of study would then put him in the line, but he would not then be able to [illegible]. He would want to be a scientist with [illegible] on his [illegible] and a few [illegible].

Then again take the hotel scheme, for instance. We go to a dial which is marked [illegible]. Here we find that by turning it in a certain way it will announce to the clerk that room 15 wants a fire, ice water, postal paper, hot lemons, towels, fire escape, Milwaukee [illegible], pillow shams, New York World, menu, Croton [illegible], carriage, laundry, physician, sleeping car ticket, berth, mail, [illegible], horse, baggage, blotter, [illegible] for [illegible] of any of those things. In fact I have not given half the list on this barometer because I could not remember them, though I may have added others which were not on the indicator. The message arrives at the office and the clerk, being in conversation with a lady, does not jump when the alarm sounds, but continues the dialogue. And then [illegible] the office that he would like a copy of the [illegible] Record.

The message is filed away automatically and the charming conversation goes on. Then No. [illegible] asks to have his mail sent up. No. 25 wants to know what time the bus leaves the house for the train going east and whether that train will connect at Alliance, O., with a tide water train for Cleveland in time to catch the Lake Shore train which will bring him into New York at 7.40, and whether all those trains are reported on time or not, and if not will the office kindly state why? Other guests also manifest a morbid curiosity through these transmitters, but the clerk does not get excited, for he knows that all these remarks are filed away in the large black walnut box at the back of the office. When he gets ready, provided he has been through a course of study in this kind of business, he takes one man at a time and, addressing [illegible], Rooster Polisher, of the name of "Front," he begins to scatter information, baggage, towels, morning papers, time tables, etc., all over the house. It is also supposed to be a great time saver. For instance, No. 68 wants to know the correct time. He moves an indicator around like the combination of a safe, reads a few pages of instructions and then pushes a button, perhaps. Instead of ringing for a boy and waiting for him and then [illegible] him to obtain the correct time at the office and come back with the information, conversing with various people on the way back and expecting compensation for it, the guest reaches the office and receives the answer without getting out of bed. You leave a call for a certain hour, and at that time your own private gong will arouse you so that you will be glad to rise. Again, if you wish to know the amount of your bill, you go through it [illegible] with the [illegible] in your room and, supposing you have been at the house two days and have had a fire in your room three times, and your bill is therefore $14.19, the answer will be returned by the [illegible] on your [illegible] as follows: [illegible]. When there is a tie in the amount I do not know what the method is, but by using due care in making up the bill this need not occur.

This system is also supposed to be operated for policemen and inform the central station when the policeman [illegible] until the time draws to [illegible] temperature, [illegible] perspiration and breath. It keeps a record of this at the main office on a [illegible] of its own and the information is to be published in the weekly columns of the paper in the main.

Electricity and Spiritualism have arrived at that stage of perfection where a coil of wire and a can of credulity will accomplish a great deal. The time is coming when even greater wonders will be worked, and with electric wires the ground [illegible] trains and the [illegible] under the ground the day of a [illegible] and [illegible] days will be ushered in. Then the [illegible] and the [illegible] shall lie down together, Boston will [illegible], [illegible] London, [illegible] that heretofore sang shall go forth no more to sing, and man shall learn nothing no more.—Bill Nye in New York World.

The Play on Words

A Brooklyn man proposes to import monkeys and train them to become bootblacks. Would the public put up with such monkey shines?—Texas Siftings.

Good Advice

If you [illegible] down [illegible] in the street follow it up [illegible]. Somebody else will take it for you.—Harper's Bazar.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE

The Story Told by an Engineer in Nevada

Yesterday The Appeal reporter found Harry [illegible], the engineer, in front of the post office.

"Hurt again, eh?"

"Yes, you bet, only one out of a crew of eight that can crawl."

"In any smash ups?"

"Eleven."

"Get hurt?"

"Nary time."

"Many smash ups down there?"

"Nothin' else. First day I hit the road pulled out of Summit with twelve cattle and nine merchandise. Saw it comin' up."

"Forty-six trains?"

"No, you idiot, No. 40 locomotive, east bound. I began to squeal right away."

"Squeal before you were hit?"

"I was squealin' for brakes, you fool, pipin' up the brakeman. You see, my air was out."

"I don't exactly—"

"Air brakes wouldn't work, so I whistled for the train men to set 'em. I had a [illegible] younger for a stoker. Only been on the road two days, and he let go on the right."

"I don't exactly under—"

"Banged off the machine from the right of the cab and went down the bank. I screwed my nut to quod."

"That is, you cr—"

"Jumped the game from the other side, you crazy."

"Oh, yes."

"Then the machines met and there was a fine old collision. The merchandise cars piled right up on the engines, and I had to dodge the mowin' machines that came along through the air. A McCormick reaper and combined harvester passed right over the fireman's head and went down the bank. He rolled over 100 feet before he tried to stop."

"Quite exciting."

"No, not very till the cattle cars began to spill. The cattle were all busted out of the top of the cars and came down like a cloud burst. There were Durhams, Hollands and little Jerseys all on the wing, turnin' somersaults in the air. I had to get behind a bowlder till the beef shower was over."

"Hurt much?"

"Naw—was on deck next day. Hadn't time to attend the funeral of the brakeman. Next accident was near Colfax. Struck another train comin' up. I saw the business comin' out of her right there."

"I don't exactly un—"

"Plugged her—that is I jammed the throttle over the other side and screwed my nut again. I hit each pine tree all in good shape when the engines came together, and they rolled sixty feet down the bank, where they lie yet. Just think of the work I've had, nine collisions in fourteen days; and I'm every one of 'em. For the only engineer that can smile."

"That can what?"

"That can crawl—that ain't dead. You know I don't feel stinky any more—that sort of [illegible]. But you'd laugh to see the way one engine is mixed up with some agricultural machinery. An engineer went out to hunt the engine and when he found it couldn't tell whether it was a locomotive or a mowin' machine."—Carson (Nev.) Appeal.

Extravagant

The story of the Cape Cod youth who spent a week in finding ten cents on the streets in Boston has brought the listener another story of a Cape Cod boy who must have been a relative of that one. He happened to be visiting in Boston a good while ago, on the Fourth of July, and went out on the Common to see the sights. He returned in an hour or two looking rather rueful.

"What's the matter, Silas?" he was asked.

"Gosh, all hemlocks!" he exclaimed, "this is the most extravagant place I ever see!"

"What has happened?"

"Wal, you know that quarter of a dollar you give me this mornin'?"

"Yes. Well?"

"Spent it, by hokey, all but twenty three cents, fur dash for molasses cakes."—Boston Transcript.

Ornithology

A Georgia paper amuses its readers by a story about the domestic habits of the owl family. It avers that in the early spring the old hen owl lays an egg and immediately sets on it till it is hatched, and then hovers the little fellow till it becomes full fledged. When this is done she lays another egg, and the young owlet assumes the maternal responsibility to hatch out that egg and rear the younger owl. By that time the owlet mother one is able to fly away, and number two takes her place and hatches out the next egg. The operation continues as long as the season lasts.—Chicago Herald.

Enough, Enough

Recently at a woman's rights meeting in London there was a particularly vigorous speaker, who waved her long arms like the sails of a windmill, and said: "If the women of the country were to rise up in their thousands and march to the polls, I should like to know what there is on earth that could stop them?" And in the momentary silence which followed this peroration a small voice remarked: "A mouse!"—New York Sun.

Funny If True

At a Ball Game:—He (excitedly)—By Jove, did you see that left fielder catch that fly?

She (placidly)—Of course I didn't. I don't see how you can see a fly so far away, when it's all I can do to see the ball. What do they do with the poor little flies anyway, John, when they catch them?—Washington Critic.

In the Park

Mr. Dattinger (who has a weakness for pretty nurse girls)—What a pretty baby (snapping his fingers at the baby and boldly eyeing the girl), and such an elegant carriage! Whose baby is it?

Pretty Nurse—It is yours, sir. Mrs. Dattinger engaged me this morning.—Detroit Free Press.

Animosity After Death

Reporter (to assistant editor)—Can you chip in something toward burying the proof reader? He died without a cent.

Assistant Editor—How much do you want me to give?

"One dollar."

"Well, there are $2; bury him one dollar's worth deeper."—Life.

Why He Obeys

Teacher—The object of this lesson is to inculcate obedience. Do you know what "obey" means?

Apt Pupil—Yes, ma'am, I obey my father.

Teacher—Yes, that's right. Now tell me why you obey your father.

Apt Pupil—'Cause he's bigger'n me!—Tid Bits.

Honors Always Easy

First Crook (on the road)—Hello, Jake, how do do? Where yer goin'?

Second Crook—I've been ordered out of Omaha and am goin' to Kansas City. Where you been?

"I've been ordered out of Kansas City an' am goin' to Omaha."—Omaha World.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 2

WHAT THEY WEAR

Daisy buttons exactly simulating the small English natural flowers are seen upon many imported gowns

Green in all shades, from apple to olive is a favorite hue for the trimming of black straw or Neapolitan hats

Striped and cross barred crape and sewing silk grenadines are the preferred material for summer mourning gowns.

A moonstone spider, with gold legs, crawling up a gold needle to a moonstone globe is the pattern of a very new hat pin.

Fine Milan braid is a favorite material for spring bonnets, with split English straw and *French chips a double good second*

Old fashioned lace mits reappear for wear with empire gowns, and are differentiated only by jet embroidery of the backs.

The capote and small Nanon are the shapes oftenest chosen by good dressers of middle age, though by no means confined to them.

Lustrous silk grenadines, with ribbon like taffeta stripes, with a hair line of white at the edge, are often chosen for half mourning

The latest London fad is to wear about the neck a lace scarf so long that the ends barely miss being trodden on when the wearer walks

Fine nainsook is chosen for summer underwear, and Valenciennes lace is its favorite trimming if you can afford to pay $100 per yard.

Bead capes in two colors—as blue and steel, gold and copper—are no end stylish, but to the carnal mind not particularly handsome.

Black toilets still lead all others, and for evening gold embroidered black silk, combined with gold colored moire, is the acme of elegance

Pretty gowns for misses are of white camel's hair, striped with gold galloon or of white cashmere, striped with velvet in blue brown or scarlet.

For a mourning pin choose either a bar of onyx set with pearl forget-me-nots, or else a geranium *leaf of that stone, with one brilliant* at the edge.

What next! Turkey red cotton has been used for a *bonnet in London, and a fair* Parisian has dared to wear a hat lined with pink flannel

Many of the best tailors send home with spring gowns of light pale hued wool vests of white embroidered pique, whose flowers match *the dress in color*

*The bride who can afford it has a lace mat*inee made up in Valenciennes or marquise over a white silk slip with the addition of bewildering bows.

"Butterfly wing" is the very latest point for skirt draping, and the insect is further imitated by wearing them in fours—two at *front and two back.*

*Rosettes of crepe lisse are among the love*liest bonnet trimmings and a cluster of violets or valley lilies is often nestled between two or three of them

Good form now requires loose gloves for women as well as men, by consequence, fashionable ladies have gone up at least two *sizes* in their spring purchases.

Passementerie of beads and embroidery in cashmere colors can be had at the cheerful price of $75 the yard, and about six yards go to the proper garnishing of a gown

Polonaise and princesse gowns are worn now by all women save those who must walk twice to make a shadow, who, by consequence, cannot spare the amplitude of drapery

The conglomerate neckwear of lace and ribbon is decidedly passe, though twin folds of ribbon alone, and soft unornamented clouds of lace, are more in favor than ever — New York Commercial Advertiser

FANCIES IN JEWELS

Rings with mail shanks are bidding high for favor

The large silver oar hair pin in satin finish is still stylish

Plain oxidized silver glove pungents are as popular as ever

A plain gold miniature life buoy makes a neat queen chain pendant.

Intaglio charms are now made with scarcely any of the gold frame visible

Native golden beryls clustered with diamonds are a popular style in rings.

A richly chased basket pattern is one of the latest designs for umbrella handles.

Little gold sachels with platina handles have made their appearance as earrings.

Miniature buckets in silver or gold are frequently seen suspended from queen chains.

One of the most popular hair pins is an adjustable star, composed of small amber balls.

Among the fashionable silver *bracelets in the form of a heavy coil of rope are much* in favor

Authorities predict that filigree jewelry will be quite popular this summer, especially in the west.

Court plaster cases in oxidized silver are among the little trifles that complete the lady's outfit.

An attractive scarf pin is a gold trowel with pearl handle and a brick of nugget gold lying upon it.

A small square of different colored enamels, to represent a Dutch tile, makes quite a unique scarf pin.

With mourning attire, a black onyx brooch bearing a spray of forget-me-nots in pearls is quite in keeping

A life size bee made of two bands *of black* pearls with wings of diamonds has been introduced as a brooch

One of the latest designs in scarf pins is an ordinary gold pen having a monogram artistically engraved upon it.

A little mirror in a flat gold locket, suspended from a chatelaine is a cunning device for keeping one's hair in order

PLAYS AND ACTORS

Anton Rubinstein, the pianist, has accepted an offer of $20,000 for fifty performances in the United States during the coming season

Booth and Barrett have cleared up to their $600,000 above their expenses for the season *In San Francisco they played to $85,000 in* three weeks.

Irving met M. Coquelin, for the first time, at a supper given by Mr Mayer in London Among the other guests were J L Toole, Reader of Plays Pigott Mr Bancroft and Sir Algernon Borthwick of The Morning Post. The party was very pleasant.

LITERARY LIGHTS

Lord Dufferin is a literary man not fond of Shakespeare.

Mr J T Trowbridge will go to Europe next fall for a long visit.

HERE AND THERE

One of the newly elected pages of the *Iowa house of representatives is a 10 year old* girl.

A violin made of clay is now on exhibition in Berlin It is said to have a strong and full tone.

The human heart has to do as much work *in twenty four hours as a machine would to lift 125 tons of iron*

In the grand court of the Kremlin at Moscow there is about to be erected a monument in memory of the late czar which will cost $650 000

A barber at Suez Africa, while shaving a man was seized with an attack of homicidal *mania, and cut his customer's throat from* ear to ear

The largest tree in the country east of California is a gnarled old sycamore that stands in Upper Sandusky O It is forty feet in circumference.

The word Birmingham, so common in *naming towns and cities is compounded of* three words which together mean "the hill which is the home of the broom" an English shrub

A scientific journal says that there is no properly recorded instance of a rail locomotive over attaining a speed greater than *eighty miles an hour and that higher speeds* are mythical.

Chrome yellow is getting itself into dispute in Baltimore too It has been discovered that the poisonous compound is used there in coloring candies though it appears not *on a great extent.*

A well read man of fair ability is said to use from 6 000 to 7 000 words and to be able to define and understand *from 25 000 to 30 000.* Shakespeare's vocabulary contained about 15 000 words

Chicago has had seven of the national conventions of the two great political parties *Cincinnati four, Philadelphia two and St.* Louis two New York Baltimore and Charleston have had one each

A Methodist church at Augusta held a "hard boiled egg festival" for the purpose of raising money Each lady attending was expected to bring a hard boiled egg the proceeds to go *to the purchase of an organ*

Two milkmen in Upper Stillwater Me have quarreled, and their customers are highly pleased for cut rates have followed and now customers get milk for two cents a quart, and those who agree to buy for six months can get it for that period for four cents

Constant use having worn away the front leaves of the Bible employed in Brunswick (Ga) for swearing witnesses another copy of the Scriptures has been purchased as the local lawyers were in doubt whether an oath *made on a Bible minus its first four chapters is binding*

In the heart of a large white oak tree recently felled near Logansport a dozen large bullets were found They look like the bullets used in the old style flintlock muskets and are supposed to have been shot into the tree during some skirmish of the Revolution *or the war of 1812*

A California tramp has a novel method of getting money He fixes up his arm with castile soap and caustic to represent a scald, and begs for aid on the ground that he just met with an accident He is said to have worked this game successfully for four years *in various parts of the state.*

Several enthusiastic Boston gentlemen have invented a new method for using the surplus in the United States treasury They propose to abolish usury or interest by having the government establish depositories of money at all necessary points to loan money without *interest to all who can give security*

Absinthe was introduced into western civilization by French soldiers after their return home from the Algerian war of 1844 It is a product of North Africa and the soldiers mixed it with their wine as a febrifuge Its *manufacture is now one of the largest liquor trades in Europe. It is chiefly made at* Neufchatel in Switzerland where 2 000 000 gallons are produced annually

An inventor has completed experiments which he says show the practicability of making stone type They are of course of large size, to substitute wood letters The *material is an artificial stone pressed into* molds and then hardened afterwards being polished on the surface There will be no warping and no expansion or contraction, and each font will be exactly the same as that preceding,

Sho Nemoto a Japanese student in the *University of Vermont gives some interest*ing facts about his country The Japanese he says, read more American than English books Last year 55 000 English and 110 000 American books were imported *Until re*cently all the editors of all the newspapers were men but in March last a temperance paper was established in Tokio by Miss Asai and Mrs Sasaki the secretary of the Tokio Woman's Christian Temperance union

GASTRONOMICAL TIDBITS

They say California will ultimately offer finer raisins than all Europe can produce.

After having eaten restaurant strawberry shortcake it is imprudent to run for a car

A man's faith in human nature is often shown by the way he [illegible] at hotels

Too many kinds of croquettes are eaten in these days and some of them are very suspicious

Away with pies, puddings and all such heavy dessert from May to October says the epicure.

About the most unsatisfactory stuff in the liquid line at hotels is the "[illegible] cream"

Turkey should now be gastronomically "called in" and left severely alone until next November

A salad of watercress is good and palatable and likewise beneficial for breakfast at this time.

A soup made of [illegible] plant is announced on the bill of fare of a western hotel.

Sweetbreads and spinach is held by a Boston paper to be good form And this in the city of baked beans

Moss covered jokes about the girl and her love of ice cream have been produced already by the hot weather

Nutrition in Beef Bones

In experimenting to find how much nutritive material is extracted from bones in making soup as it is ordinarily prepared in the household Dr Koenig found that beef bones, from which the flesh had been removed, yielded *from 6 to 7½ per cent of* their weight of material of which about 4½ per cent was fat and the rest nitrogenous matter That is to say from a pound of bones about an ounce of nutritive material was obtained of which three-fourths was fat and the rest gelatinoids and the like. *But it must* be remembered that the bones which the butcher trims out of meat or which are left on our tables or in our kitchen usually have a good deal of adhering flesh This is apt to amount to several times as much as the material extracted from the bone itself—Professor W O Atwater in The Century

HINTS ON SEASICKNESS

The Diagnosis of the Symptoms of That Insidious Malady

An anxious friend has written to say that he is going abroad for the first time in his life He has never before enjoyed a life on the rolling deep and desires me to explain to him the symptoms of seasickness how he may detect the insidious approaches of that fell disease how he may prevent or overcome it or both Without obscuring its beauties in technical language or rendering it incomprehensible to even a beginner I will state that the science of seasickness is best acquired by spending a few happy hours upon the rolling deep in the intimate society of your most private emotions It is not a *matter of time* *By exercising a little judg*ment in your selection of a day and your choice of a boat you can in a short time obtain as much knowledge of the malady as is possessed by the proudest traveler who has doubled the Cape or rounded the Horn.

Practical experience enables me to say that for studying the *lighter forms of seasickness* a menhaden steamer anchored, say, two miles off Sandy Hook, on a day when there is a good ground swell on, affords a noble opportunity, but for going still further into this technique and learning the true inwardness of all the complications which may arise you should take passage on a large steamer Insert yourself in a bunk and be battened down with 300 other passengers for four days having one of those pleasant spells of weather which seafaring men call a "blow"

The first symptom you will observe in *yourself is a desire to suspend all animated* conversation and *to listen to an inward* voice informing you that your attention is specially called to the fact that the vessel is beginning to be lopsided in her movements Simultaneously with this you will remark that your spinal column is acquiring a hinge and that considerable gain is departing *from your resolution to bear up and enjoy* yourself

The next symptom will appear suddenly and without warning in the shape of a wistful yearning to lean over the taffrail and commune with the fast hurrying billows, gaze soulfully down into the emerald depths and wish you hadn't been such a dratted fool as to come This is usually accompanied by an upheaval of emotions which you will easily learn to recognize

The third stage is the one in which you are goose fleshed from head to foot, your ideas are whirling like a buzz saw a congestive chill and a cold perspiration steal upon you like a thief in the night You feel the clammy hand of Death laid upon your pain wrought brow and you retire to your cuddy below fling yourself in a spineless heap upon the bedding and tinkle an electric warning to the steward that your case needs about as *prompt attention as he can give to it, and that you are not only ready but eager for* death

This stage is where you will begin to grasp the subject The throbbing of the engine, the muffled sound of washing waters the long low howls for lemon juice, ice water and basins the prayers and tears of strong *men parting* with all they once held dear the odd moments in which your liver dances the cancan and your digestive apparatus has lost all sense of propriety all this will rapidly elevate you in the knowledge you seek and when four days later, you crawl forth knock kneed and with a complexion like a spoiled lemon to lie to your fellow passengers and say it was neuralgia kept you below and that there is nothing in the wide world you enjoy so much as a sea voyage, you will know just as much about seasickness as any expert and will be able on subsequent voyages to detect it in your system at a glance

Seasickness is not contagious like small pox nor infectious like yellow fever but it gets there just the same

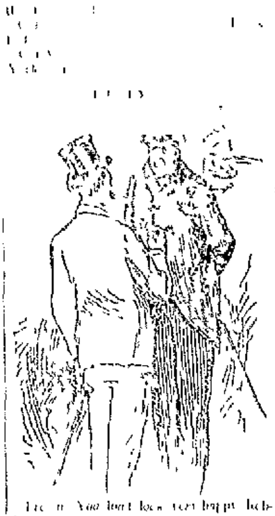
The specific cure for seasickness is a loaded revolver applied just back of the left ear but to prevent an attack sell your ticket *to some willing friend and stay home* —*New York World*

[illegible] for a Diploma

That there may be no doubt as to the truthfulness of Tom [illegible] stories it is well to state that his brother the justice pastes them as they appear in print, in a scrap *book which he uses to swear witnesses At* least so Tom says Here is the latest posey in the garland of truth

"I was down in Freedomville last week," said the veracious counselor "visiting Squire Squigg the mayor of the burg His son, Jim Alexander Squigg, had just returned from Chicago where he had spent two years in studying [illegible] One evening while I was there the squire wanted to show off his son's medical learning and called him in [illegible] Now [illegible] Alexander [illegible] you were in the room with a man and [illegible] man should suddenly take a great [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]



Brown—You don't look very happy, Robinson.

Robinson—No I left off my flannels this morning and caught cold

Brown—That's bad

Robinson—Oh I don't care anything about the cold, but my wife told me I was leaving them off too soon.—Life.

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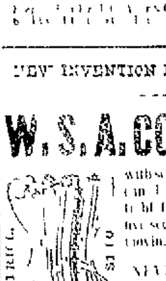

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1st Door West of P. O.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Maria J. Bolio has been granted a divorce from Lewis Bolio.

—Lowell Elliott was at Findlay Tuesday on business for the Steam Shovel Co.

—Mrs. J. N. Campbell, of Caledonia, spent Sunday and Monday with friends in this city.

—Biddy Bishop is now playing ball in Union City, Ind., and playing a capital good game behind the bat.

—A thirteen-months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bortscheller, residing on Silver street, died Sunday night.

—Auditor Clark was at Cleveland Tuesday participating in the annual assessment of the property of the Erie railway.

—Mrs. B. C. Brown returned to her home in Bellville on Monday, after a few days visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Brown.

—David D. Pettit, who left Marion nearly three weeks, has arrived in San Diego, N. M., where he expects to remain permanently.

Scott Plumb, the rising young Prosecuting Attorney of Logan Co., was over from Bellefontaine Monday on official business.

—J. P. Kelly, of Dunkirk, and Miss Mate Kelly, of Upper Sandusky, spent Sunday with G. W. Kelly and wife, on Mt. Vernon avenue.

—*Will Foster will at once rebuild the* barn that was burned Sunday. In the meantime he is keeping his livery stock at H. H. Cunningham's.

—Mrs. T. P. Wallace returned from Chicago last Saturday night accompanied by Mrs. C. S. Burkeholder and son, who will visit here for a short time.

—*W. J. Dysle, W. B. Foye's drug clerk,* was summoned by telegram to his home in Orrville, O., Sunday, on account of the serious illness of his mother.

—An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Klein, residing on Ballentine avenue, died Sunday, aged four weeks. The funeral occurred Monday afternoon.

—Engineer Dunham was down from Cleveland Saturday night and talked sewerage to the Council until nearly midnight. No particularly new points were gained.

—Kosciusko Lodge, I. O. O. F., held its semi-annual election of officers Monday night, electing Wm. Coler, N. G.; George Lawrence, V. G.; A. G. Crouse, Secretary.

—A decree and order of sale has been taken on the only church building in Bowling Green township. This seems a strange affair where there is wealth enough to build a city of churches.

—Hon. B. G. Young, H. R. Young, Henry Strelitz and F. H. Tristram Sundayed in Columbus, and visited every part of the penitentiary under the guidance of the first named gentleman.

—A. H. Kling has rented his south Main street storeroom to L. C. Sanford, of Lima, who intends opening a large wholesale and retail crockery establishment therein. This will be a new business feature in Marion.

—Comrads of Cooper Post, G. A. R., attended divine service at the U. B. church Sunday in a body and there was a large attendance. Rev. Hensley is said to have preached very ably and appropriately on the occasion.

—Miss Neva Johnston arrived from Chicago, Monday evening, and is the guest of her parents *for this week,* on east Center street. Miss Johnston has given up the *idea of going to Europe next month,* as was announced.

—Tuesday Sheriff Kelly went to Cleveland with Sim Athey, the harness thief. Someone handed Athey a crowbar Saturday night, through the bars, and he spent a good part of his time endeavoring to pry his way out, but he tired of the job.

—*A change in American express employes* took effect Monday, whereby Joe Snyder was promoted to the position of messenger between Dayton and Delphos, and W. J. Cope given Snyder's place at the transfer. Frank Paddock has been appointed driver.

—Here is another evidence of our fast becoming a city. Marshal Reid found it necessary to call a patrol wagon to haul four drunks to the city prison, Sunday afternoon. Watkins Bros.' baggage wagon was utilized and the four drunken men hauled to prison like porks that can not walk.

—Charley Bowers, a resident of east South street, met with quite an unfortunate accident Sunday morning. He was splitting kindlings to build a fire to get breakfast, when the ax caught on *something* above him and came down, the pole of it striking him on the forehead and inflicting a very ugly wound.

—In the Probate court news appears the fact that Dix Bros., of Prospect, have assigned to A. D. Mohr, of that place. The schedule of liabilities and assets has not *been made, but the fact that the assignee* only gave bond for $500—when the bond must be double the assets—shows that the affair is a small one outside of secured claims.

—There is nothing that creates an excitement like a fire. Even the churches were disturbed Sunday, the congregations losing all interest as soon as the fire alarm sounded. Then there is nothing else on earth, hardly, that will keep a thousand people standing out in a pouring rain, with the extra hazard of a stray shot from a misguided nozzle to the hose.

—The dedication of the new Holy Trinity church at Bucyrus occurred Sunday under the charge of Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland. Messrs. T. Kelly, David Kelly and Sheriff Kelly and their families attended, and all together they counted twenty-six Kellys. Then at Bucyrus the entire party were guests of nieces of these gentlemen and it was found that thirty-five Kellys were congregated together. Quite a number, indeed.

—Two book agents, now canvassing in Marion for the same work though not with allied interests, met at the peaceful office of our sober friend, Dr. Drake, one day last week. Of course the Doctor worked up a spirit of competition, as his own interests would suggest, and the warfare became hot—almost to fighting. A cheap Chamber's Encyclopedia could have been bought *at the time, but the good Doctor was so* horrified at the little wrangle that he would not take advantage of the circumstance.

—Sup't A. G. Crouse attended the commencement exercises at Edison, Friday night, and addressed both the graduates and citizens in his usual pleasing way.

—Nellie Selby was granted a divorce Friday from her husband, M. D. Selby, on the ground of drunkenness and willful absence, on the part of the husband. She was given the custody of her child and restored her maiden name, Nellie Dudley.

—Sim Athey, the harness thief, was convicted of petit larceny by a jury trial on Saturday, and Judge Norris sentenced him to pay a $15 fine and to thirty days labor in the Cleveland workhouse. Athey will have about four months at the workhouse if he works out the fine and costs.

—Mrs. A. D. Matthews, Mrs. J. Garwood and Mrs. W. J. Gills, returned to their homes here, Thursday, from Findlay, where they had been attending the district conference of the Woman's Home Mission society of the M. E. church and taking in the wonders and beauties of that booming city.

—The excursion to Dayton, under the auspices of the Free Baptists of this city, was a financial failure, owing to the stormy day. The railroad company had been guaranteed two hundred passengers, whereas only eighty-five attended, and if the railroad company insists on the guarantee being made good the loss will be considerable to the folks here.

—The trial of the Geddis-Roberts suit was completed Friday afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict for Geddis to the amount of $350, just $100 less than he sued for. There is not much victory in the result for either side. The defendant succeeded in reducing the claim of Geddis $100, but the heavy court costs aggregate $132, so the affair is largely a stand off between the *two parties.*

—S. A. Court arrived home from Grand *Lodge at Zanesville Thursday evening,* and is now listed among the Past Grand Chancellors of Ohio Knights of Pythias. The Grand Lodge presented him with a magnificent gold badge, emblematic of his office, and the token is certainly as highly esteemed as it was deserved. Mr. Court was also presented with a memorial gavel, very beautifully wrought, by Columbus representatives.

—The festival given by the ladies of St. Paul's church Friday evening was a marked success, especially so when the pouring rain is remembered. There was a good attendance, everybody seemed to have a delightful time, and the affair netted about $15. The Donkey party feature was an amusing diversion in which nearly all participated, and much merriment resulted. J. R. Harshberger properly placed the caudal appendage and secured the prize.

Rules For Championship Contest.

The Rules for governing shoots for the *Marion county championship badge are as* follows.

All shoots for the Marion county championship badge are to take place on the grounds of the Marion Gun Club on the last Thursday of each month during the shooting season. The targets will be twenty Standards or Blue Rocks. The entrance fee will be for the first shoot the cost of the birds, viz.: 50 cents for persons not members of the Marion Gun Club and 25 cents for members of the club, and in addition 26 for the badge, to be divided according to the number of shooters participating. At all subsequent shoots the entrance fee will *be 50 cents in addition to the charge for* birds. All ties for the badge will be shot *off* miss and out, the winner to pay for the birds at two and one-half cents each. The holder of the badge will be entitled to wear the same until the next shoot, when he will surrender it to be shot for as before, and under the same conditions, provided, however, that he shall receive in lieu of the badge all the entrance fee except the charge for birds used. Should the holder of the badge be absent from the shoot he will be required to send the badge to the Captain or Secretary of the Marion Gun Club and will receive therefore the entrance fee due him. The badge shall become the property of the shooter winning it three times in one season, provided, however, that he shall be subject to accept a challenge from any shooter in Marion county, said challenger to put up not less than $5 against the badge, the winner to receive both badge and money put up and pay for all birds used. The winner of the badge at the last shoot in the season shall be entitled to wear the same until the first shoot the following season, when it will be shot for again under the same rules as before. At all shoots for the county championship the members of the Marion Gun Club, whether competing for the county badge or not, will be scored the first fifteen shots in competition for the club badge, same as at a regular club shoot.

Wm. Fies, Pres. M. G. C.
G. C. Stone, Sec. M. G. C.

He Stole a Watch.

Mahlon Bayles, of Caledonia, who spends *a great part of his time in Marion also,* has finally secured a cell in the county jail, because of stealing a watch. Bayles lifted the time piece from the pocket of Will Mouser, who was not in a normal condition at the time, but after discovering his loss knew well enough who the thief was.

Bayles was arrested by Constable Jones and taken before 'Squire Payne, who bound him over to appear before the Probate court in criminal session. In default of bail he was placed in the county jail to await his trial.

Not Granted New Trials.

During court Monday Judge Norris heard the arguments on *the motion for a* new trial in the case of Thos. J. Ryan vs. the N. Y., L. E. and W. R'y, and after the hearing overruled the motion and rendered a judgment on the verdict of the jury.

The motion for a new trial in the case of H. Weinberger et al. vs. F. C. Beckley et al. was also overruled, as was also a similar motion in the case of Geddis vs. Roberts.

Probate Court.

John H. Zeig declared to be insane and and application made to admit him to asylum at Columbus.

Anna Henry, administratrix of the estate of S. H. Henry, filed first account.

Deed of assignment from M. M. Dix and C. S. Dix to A. D. Mohr filed.

G. W. Sherrock, administrator of the estate of Wm. Sherrock, filed final account.

FROM QUARRELTON

A New Correspondent On the String-Upwright and Shtanks For Congress.

You have heard of Quarrelton, of course. If it was known that you are ignorant of this great, growing city, booming without natural gas and in spite of the pessimistic fogies, I should first write descriptively: but, for a starter, it is presumed you know *a great deal about us and shall be interested* to know of current events.

Just now we are pretty warm in a Congressional canvass. The situation is interesting. Of course, this is a kind of a way-back district and attracts no attention particularly, except among ourselves and a few newspaper correspondents who poke their nasal protuberances into the affair very strangely, but I can not refrain from recording the situation. Our county, true to its traditions, is not at present unanimous for a candidate. Mr. Upwright is our foremost citizen and deserves the honor, and has been a frank, outspoken candidate for the place. When our neighbors began to concede this forsaken county the right to *name* a man, and when things began to assume the appearance of clear sailing for Upwright, then came out Mr. Shtanks, who has at least served in the capacity of dividing sentiment sufficiently to endanger our chances. So at the present time we are warmed by the heat of an interesting fight between Upwright and Shtancks, with the chances in favor of the former if the thing is a square deal. Col. Staver, over in Nox county, is watching the contest like the monkey over the quarreling cats. In fact, Staver is thought to have set one cat into the fight with the view of collaring the disputed cheese, but we have a lingering hope down here that we can tame one of the cats, temporarily at least, and save the disputed morsel from the greedy old monk.

Details of this affair may prove of sufficient interest to be expatiated upon later on. Apropos, however, is a little incident that must not be overlooked. Down in Shtanks' precinct resides the famous W. Wendall, who has been quite prominent as a politician and a willing hand to accept offices. Mr. Wendall is a prime supporter of Shtanks, and the other day offered to sacrifice everything to be a candidate for delegate in their precinct. Of course, this unsolicited offer precipitated a painful situation. Shtanks knew better than to accept the "once mighty but fallen one" and yet to discard so ardent a supporter was a delicate matter. But for once Mr. S. said what he really meant, for it was the only way, and said, "Wendall, we don't want you, we can't use you." Ye gods! what a crusher that must have been.

Quarrelton needs a few things, public organizations and enterprises, that could produce the finishing touches and make us a good city—that is, a good country city, with but very little emphasis on the country. *There is a great barrier to securing them,* however, because what we most need won't supply direct money-making conditions to the men whose aid is needed to bring them about. Probably you have never noticed it in Marion, but down here a surprisingly large portion of the men who foster enterprises are doing so because they can stick their fingers in and get a grip on the financial plums. Perhaps this is all right—we can admit that it is, but it doesn't look just right for this profiting class to pose as public benefactors, does it?

We hear down here that you are having trouble and delay with your waterworks, *the defunct contractors standing you off* as often as the society man does his tailor, giving just about as glittering promises on about the same length of delays. A traveling man stopped at the Enterprise house the other night, where a great many of our citizens loaf, pitch horse shoes in dull times and congregate to discuss current affairs, and this stranger recited your case to us. After hearing the entire story Bill Sounich expressed the opinion that your plant would be completed by 1901, and he is good authority on such matters.

The ice cream season is on down here, and, though this is leap year, I haven't seen a single female fork over the cash for cream that she and her gentleman ate. It would be too much to expect the ladies to bear this burden all season, but it would look well to do the cashing once just for the sake of celebrating the year—one that history will record as a remarkable one. Future historians will probably sit down to briefly describe the campaign of '88, find it difficult to get words to portray the intensity of the political heat, and the copy, before revised, will laconically read, "It was 'dam' hot." Then, if the Mills bill passes, our national deterioration will date from '88. Besides, have we not had ministers in conference engaged in ballot-box stuffing, and one European Lord turn out a man? Oh, this is a great year!

Quarrelton, May 25. W. Glatch.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.

The Seventy-Year-Old Mrs. McKinney the Reported Victim.

The North End just now seems to be occupying the front seat in the line of moderate sensations, and came to the front Monday night with a case of attempted rape. At least such is the report though it is difficult to believe.

The particulars so far as could be learned are that Mrs. McKinney, the old lady of *seventy years who had resided in Edward* Rose's house and who was named in connection with the supposed poisoning, had moved to a little shanty near the open woods and was residing there alone. Monday night some young fellow broke in the door, by prying off the lock, and attempted to overpower and ravish her. She fought as best she could and was finally released from him, though seriously bruised and injured in the struggle.

The would-be rapist is not known, but Mrs. McKinney describes him as a young fellow of about eighteen or twenty years. The story sounds like a rare one to be sure, but it is given as above by those who ought and claim to know.

Can a Man Swallow a Cannon-ball?

Well, "that depends." He can if his throat is large enough and the cannon-ball not too large. The question really seems worthy of some consideration in view of the size of some of the pills that are prescribed for suffering humanity. Why not throw them "to the dogs," and take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? Small, sugar-coated, purely vegetable, perfect harmless, in glass, and always fresh.

A STRANGE CASE.

THE DEATHS OF MRS. ROSE AND SON A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

The Testimony Before the Coroner Makes a Strange Mixture That Does Not Clear It Up—Was It Poison, Suicide or Accident?

The strange interest taken in the death of Mrs. Edward Rose and her seven-year-old son, and the current talk on the subject have led us to carefully condense the testimony adduced by Coroner Britton. It throws no light on the subject that clears the mysterious case, but shows the conditions that existed and they are not without interest.

Coroner Britton has not yet returned a verdict, preferring to await the report of the expert chemist to whom the vital organs were sent for analysis, but there is not much hope on that score as the chemist wants the County Commissioners to agree to pay $100 for the examination and that they do not seem to be inclined to do.

Mrs. Rose and her son, Orra Depew, have been buried, the son dying about four days later than the mother. The story of their illness will appear in the testimony taken before Coroner Britton on Saturday and Monday, as appended below:

Mrs. Jane Lamson—Witness testified that she was the widow of a step son to Mr. Rose, and had *done the housework in Mr.* Roses family since April 2. Had never had any trouble with them. Testified that both boy and mother had been ill before the time of the fatal breakfast, May 18. She cooked everything that morning but the tea, which Mrs. Rose made herself, as was her custom. None but Mrs. Rose and the boy drank tea. Mrs. Rose got up from the table and began to vomit, so did the boy, but they only complained of sickness of the stomach. This vomiting, in both cases, did not entirely cease until they died. On Saturday before Mrs. Rose died Dr. Hamilton injected morphine in her right arm, about 1 p.m., and later on injected some in left arm. She had been up and around, but soon became *stupid and remained so until she died.* She slept so soundly that we were afraid and sent for Dr. Hamilton at 7 p.m. He tried to arouse her by giving strong coffee and applying mustard drafts, but failed. On Monday Drs. Modrack and Hamilton gave her brandy hypodermicly, but she died at 7:30 a.m. Heard neither of them say they suspected poison.

Dr. Modrack—Testified that he was called to see Orra Depew Sunday, May 20. Found him sore over the stomach, fevered and his pulse 135. First diagnosed gastritis, subsequently gastro-enteritis. Thought the symptoms pointed to poisoning and could finally diagnose nothing but some kind of poisoning.

Dr. Adams—Was present at post mortem examination of Orra Depew's body. Could see no cause for gastro enteritis. Had talked with Mrs. Lamson, who said a lady said to Mrs. Rose that it was strange her stomach didn't settle; and that Mrs. Rose replied that "it never would settle and I hope Orra will die first." Witness said all with whom he talked said there had been no poison about the house, unless it was cattle powder.

Dr. Hamilton—Testified that throughout the boy's illness there was intense thirst, considerable tenderness over stomach and bowels. First I diagnosed bilious condi*tion complicated with malaria, but the vom*iting increased in spite of remedies and the pain continued. The most salient symptoms would point to poisoning by some substance. On Sunday morning, the day before Mrs. Rose died, in consultation with Dr. Modrack, we agreed to give certain remedies to quiet pain and vomiting. Previous to this time there were intervals of several hours during which she did not vomit, more from the effect of exhaustion than from the effect of remedies. We further agreed that, in case these were not effective by evening, morphine should be given hypodermically. Being in the neighborhood I dropped in in the evening to see her again, at which time she had been vomiting severely, but for some time previously had not vomited, though she had suffered intense pain in the stomach. She said, "In the name of God, give me something to stop this pain." In response to her appeals and and according to the previous arrangement between Dr. Modrack and myself, I gave her an hypodermic injection of one eighth grain of Wyeth's soluble tablets of morphine, a part of which she did not get. I waited thirty minutes, and she said she was no better and suffering as bad as ever, and I gave her at that time one sixteenth grain of the same preparation, and waited twenty minutes or longer and she said she was suffering as bad as ever. The last thing I asked her before leaving was whether she was any better, and she replied that she was not, but was suffering the same. I told them to report to us at 9 o'clock how she was. The boy said she was easier, but that his pa said to come up if I thought best. I went up and found her more quiet. Owing to excessive vomiting, I ordered some stimulants to be given through the night and nourishment, if she could take it. While I was yet there, about 10 o'clock, we gave her some stimulants, and she refused to take any more and told Mr. Rose to go away or she would knock his head off.

Viola Huxter—Was a long acquaintance with Rose family. Did not know particulars of illness of Mrs. Rose, but boy was brought to our house when she died. Few days before boy took sick witness heard Alice Vincent express the wish that Mrs Rose was dead.

Victor Vincent—Did not know any particulars, but had heard them. Mrs. Rose's boy told me before they took sick that he had had some words with her mother and she had said he would not have a mother long to quarrel with him. Knew of no family trouble.

Dr. Rhu—Testified that he was present at the post mortem examination, but had found no evidence of poisoning.

Mrs. Belle Paddock—Witness was present nearly every day of Mrs. Rose's illness. On Friday before she died she sent for me and she vomited after I went in. I said, "It is strange, Mrs. Rose, that you can't get your stomach settled." She replied, "My stomach never will be settled; I do not want to get well; I have nothing to live for on this earth." One afternoon heard her say "she would rather die than suffer it it wasn't for her boy." Dr. Hamilton had told me on the Saturday before that her symptoms were those of poisoning, but the water she drank might account for it.

Mrs. Nancy Jane Huxter—Was not in the Rose house during Mrs. Rose's illness. Had heard Mrs. Vincent say she "wished the old thing was dead," referring to Mrs. Rose. Boy was brought to our house when *his mother died; his symptoms were* intense thirst, vomiting and high fever, great nervousness and incoherent talking. Drs. Hamilton and Modrack told me they were positive the boy was poisoned.

Edward Rose—The husband testified that he was a step-father to Orra Depew. About a week before Orra took sick he was at a Gypsy camp and returned complaining of being sick. Mrs. Rose and Orra both began to vomit at the breakfast table. Did not think strange of my wife vomiting for that was a common occurrence. She was to be confined in two weeks and said nothing of the cause of either her or the boy's vomiting. Never heard her say she was tired of life, but on Saturday she said, "Pa, *if you don't get me something for my pain* I'll die." At the breakfast at which both wife and boy took sick we had fish, bread and butter, currant jelly and coffee. Mrs. Rose drank tea, I coffee, and the boy either. The tea was the kind we had been using for a year or two. Could not account for mother and son being similarly affected. We never had any trouble—lived happily. Had rat poison three years ago but was none around since that I know of. Heard Mrs. McKinney, the woman who rents my front room, say some time ago that she had poison enough in her trunk to kill a half dozen people.

Bertha Jane Conrad—Is a daughter of Mr. Rose. Was not present during the illness. Was called at death of Mrs. Rose. Dr. Modrack told me in the room where Orra lay sick, on Monday morning, just after Mrs. Rose died, that to tell the truth he thought that Mrs. Rose died of the morphine that was given her. He told me the boy had inflammation of the bowels. He never said anything about poisoning. Never had any family trouble. Oscar Deigle *told Byron Ward and Byron Ward told his* mother and his (Ward's) mother told me that Mrs. Rose was poisoned, that he knew who did it and he knew what it was done for. Last Easter Sunday Mrs. Rose said to me: "I wish to Jesus Christ I was dead, and I would be if it wasn't for Orra." She often said she wished she was dead. She was very profane. Some time ago that old lady (Mrs. McKinney), on account of some financial trouble between her and my father, said if he didn't watch out he would have her funeral expenses to pay—that she was tempted to do as her mother did and had the stuff in her trunk to do it with.

Elmer Depew—Witness said a couple weeks before his mother took sick he had *a little spat with her, and among other* things she remarked, "you may not have a mother long."

Mrs. Sarah Hughey—Said Mrs. Rose was her sister. Had seen nothing to indicate positively that Mrs. Rose and Orra were poisoned. Heard that Mrs. McKinney made terrible threats against my sister, but do not know now true the reports were.

Oscar Diegle—Said he knew nothing in particular. Had heard more or less talk about the two deaths and probably expressed an opinion. Knew nothing positively, and did not say that I knew Mrs. Rose and Orra were poisoned, nor by *whom or what for.*

The Star has no comment to offer on *the case except to say that if Dr. Modrack* said what Mrs. Conrad testified that he did, he was guilty of a very unprofessional and deceitful act. There are features of the testimony tending to point to incorrect treatment by Dr. Hamilton, especially the hypodermics of morphine, but we add that the boy had been given no morphine and died just as the mother did, and that fact seems to exculpate him. That chemical analysis is badly needed to clear up the mysterious affair.

A GOD-GIVEN RAIN

Prevents a Dwelling House Conflagration in Marion—Foster's Livery Stable and Isaac Young's Barn Burned.

Shortly before noon Sunday a great cloud of smoke burst from the roof of Will Foster's livery barn, situate near the German E. P. church, just off South street. An alarm was quickly spread and a crowd of willing workers were promptly on hand, removing the horses, buggies, harness and robes from the barn, but unable to do anything for the building, for the packed hay mow was all ablaze and the flames breaking through the roof.

Nobody had taken the care to send an alarm to the engine house, but Engineer Sargent finally discovered that there was a fire and rang the bell. The Huber branch of the department hurried to the scene and the steamer's line of hose was soon laid—if ten minutes is soon, but water was slow in coming. In the meantime the fire was communicated to the small barn of Isaac Young and made it a total wreck before the water came. A small rear addition to J. J. William's residence, had also caught, but the bucket brigade held it under control.

During all this time the rain fell quite heavily and wetted the roofs of all the adjoining buildings so that the flying embers were without danger. Had the roofs been dry, however, a dozen dwellings and barns might have been ablaze before water came. The slate roof of the German E. P. church saved that structure, though it became decidedly warm for a church building. The church sustained a loss, however, of over $100.

The stream of water began playing in due time and the flames were subdued. Foster's barn could not have been saved with the promptest response of the department. The barn was valued at $700, on which was about $500 insurance. It contained about three tons of hay and a good quantity of grain, also insured.

Mr. Young's loss is not heavy. The barn did not contain much, was an old structure and was not used as a stable at the time.

—On June 7th to 11th inclusive, the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co. will sell tickets to Cincinnati at one full fare for round trip. Tickets good for returning until and including July 2d, 1888, on account of convention of Knights of Pythias.

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MARION, OHIO.

100 YEARS AGO!

When Ohio was first settled and Marion was an unheard of, ungrown part of the great commonwealth of today, when railroads and other advantages of our grand civilization were unknown, the good people had no use for the many appliances *which go to lessen the burden of life* for the thrifty housewife, but rather allowed them to plod along from year to year, scorching themselves over the hot, old-fashioned stoves or roasting themselves before the old-fashioned fireplaces, throughout the hot summer months. They were a hardy race, those old pioneers, and lived and enjoyed life years after the pampered daughters of luxury of today have been silently laid away out of sight. But then how many would care to go back to the "good old times" again? Not very many, especially when S. S. Fox & Co. have been so thoughtful in their behalf and selected for their special benefit the Unexcelled Challenge Vapor Stoves for cooking and baking; Refrigerators for keeping meats, vegetables, etc., sweet and nice during the hot summer months; and last but not least, Ice Cream Freezers in which to concoct the deliciously delightful modern epicurean dish. We know our lady readers will give them a call when in need of anything in their line. Remember the place, the Fite Block, almost directly opposite the M. E. church.

UNCLE SAM'S MAILS.

HOW MILLIONS OF LETTERS ARE CARRIED THROUGH THE COUNTRY

The President's Letters and the Mail of Congressmen—Uncle Sam's Postage. Dead Letter Auctions—Postal Cards and Stamps—Postal Savings Banks

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 21

ACCORDING to the estimates in Senator Cockrell's report, there are more than 50,000 postoffices in the United States. The postoffice department comes closer to the people than any other department at Washington, and it is one of the biggest machines in Uncle Sam's workshop. There are every year about 50,000,000,000 letters posted in the world, and of these America posts more than any other nation. England posts every year about 500,000,000 letters, and America 2,700,000,000 letters, or four letters to every man, woman and child in the country. The Japanese are great writers, and they mail every year nearly 100,000,000 letters, and the Japanese postoffice is an offshoot of the American.

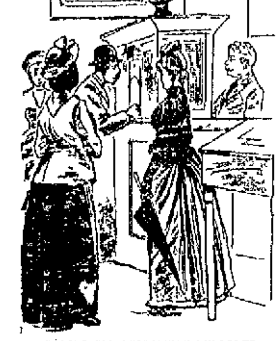
Japan got its postoffices through a man named Bryan, who was a clerk in the postoffice department at Washington, but who woke one morning to find himself out of a position. He decided to go to Japan and to inaugurate the American postal service there. He went, and though the foreign element of the country was against him, he succeeded in getting the Japanese government to make the trial. Mr. Bryan imported the best of machinery. He established postoffices over the country, and his work was a success from the start. He made a nice thing out of it too, and he is now back at Washington worth a fortune. The nest egg of this he got in Japan, but the bulk of it he made in speculation since he returned from there. He is now making about $100,000 a year, is mixed up with many of the new inventions of the country, and everything he touches seems to prosper.

The postoffice department at Washington regulates of course the mails of the United States. It is a big white marble building which seems to be turned wrong side first, and which looks more like a prison than a workshop. Guards stand at its doors, and you have to pass through telegraph offices in going into it. The city postoffice of Washington is entirely separated from it, and the postal arrangements of the capital are connected with it no more than are those of Cleveland and New York.

The city postoffice of Washington has as big a business as many cities three, four and five times its size. It ranks third among the cities of the United States in postal business, and about 70,000 letters pass through it every day. The president gets an average of nearly 50,000 a day, and by this I mean the president and his chief clerks, the cabinet ministers. Seventy per cent of the letters received here are on government business, and Washington sends out more letters than she receives.

The Capitol fills a mail car or so every day, and then they cart the letters and documents away from the halls of congress by the wagon load. On some days there are 3,000 sacks sent away, and the speeches on the tariff which will be sent out this session will fill thousands of sacks.

Congressmen as a rule receive thirty or forty letters a day, and the mail of some of them runs into the hundreds. Some congressmen answer all their letters, and some send out replies to them on the type writer. Some write all their letters themselves, and I know of certain congressmen who get up at daybreak to write letters before breakfast.



PAYING OFF POSTOFFICE EMPLOYES

You are more certain of getting an answer from a politician, as a rule, than from a close friend, and a congressman who does not answer his letters rarely gets a second term. The congressional mail was increased greatly when Cleveland was inaugurated, and bags upon bags of office seeking mail came in. These have now dropped off, and the average is about the same as it was during the Republican administration.

Washington is talking of a new postoffice building, and a fine city postoffice will probably be constructed. At present the city postoffice is kept in a rented building, and it is cramped and dirty. The mail is carried to Washington in red wagons which look like circus vans, and the heaviest mail of Washington goes to the postoffice department. About 2,000 letters a day are received from the postmasters of the country by the postmaster general, and the mail for the pension bureau runs into the thousands a day. In writing to the government it is never necessary to send a stamp for a reply. Uncle Sam pays his own postage, and he sends his answers out in penalty envelopes. The envelopes have a piece of printing on the corner, saying that a heavy fine will be imposed on any person who uses them for other than official business, and when stamps are sent to the government they are returned. In the pension office there is a woman clerk who does nothing else but return stamps to the senders. She takes them from the letters, incloses them with a circular, puts them in a penalty envelope and sends them back.

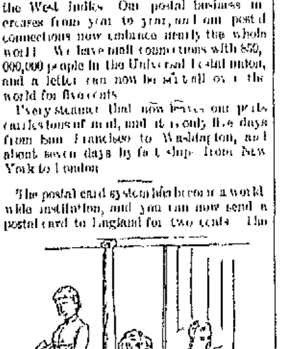
The dead letters that come to Washington also make up a big part of our mail, and there are 5,000,000 pieces of dead letter matter received every year. Sixteen thousand letters and packages come into the dead letter office every day, and it takes 101 clerks to handle them. It takes eleven clerks to open the letters, and they have no right to read the letters they open. They merely cut open the envelope and lay the letters on a pile for others to read. There is lots of money in these letters, and last year over $40,000 was found in them. Of this $4,000 could not be restored to the owners for want of directions, and Uncle Sam gets $?,000 or $10,000 in this way every year.

Among the most curious things about the postoffice business at Washington are the dead letter auctions. Every so often the packages which are not claimed or which cannot be sent back are catalogued and sold, and about 2,000,000 letters and packages are sold every year for waste paper. The auctions are very curious. The pieces are put up according to catalogue and are sold to the highest bidder. The goods sold consist of everything from revolvers and photographic instruments to type writer ribbons, and last year the articles sold ran into the thousands. A great deal of tobacco is among them, and numbers of the articles were evidently intended for Christmas presents. At the last sale the average price obtained was about 40 cents a package, and the total amount of the sale amounted to a couple thousand dollars.

One of the most important improvements in the postal service is the parcel post arrangement which we now have for Canada and Mexico. Articles of all kinds are admitted to the mails, provided that they are so put up that they can be examined by the customs officers. It is the easiest thing in the world now to ship parcels from the United States to these countries, and it is probable that this parcel post will be extended to Central and South America and the West Indies. Our postal business increases from year to year, and our postal connections now embrace nearly the whole world. We have mail connections with 850,000,000 people in the Universal Postal union, and a letter can now be sent all over the world for five cents.

Every steamer that now leaves our ports carries tons of mail, and it is only five days from San Francisco to Washington, and about seven days by fast ships from New York to London.

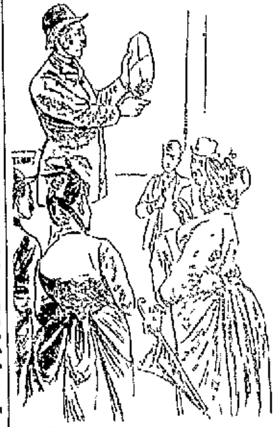
The postal card system has become a world wide institution, and you can now send a postal card to England for two cents. The postoffice department now orders its postal cards by the million, and it will be news to the country that the postal cards are made away from Washington. They are made at a place near Albany, and our postage stamps are made by the American Bank Note company, of New York. The postmasters order their stamps through the department at Washington, and their orders are sent from here to the factory. They are filled at the factory, and the goods are sent direct from there to the postoffices. Neither stamps nor cards are kept in the bank at Washington, and Uncle Sam gets his work of this kind done at very low prices. It costs seven cents for 1,000 stamps, and Uncle Sam sells about a billion stamps a year. We use nearly 400,000,000 postal cards a year, and as for the postal notes, millions of dollars are sent through the mails by them. In 1884 more than $7,000,000 worth of postal notes, averaging about $2 in value, were sent through the mails. In 1885 $10,000,000 were sent through the mails in this way, and the average size of the notes was $1.95. Within the last two years between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 a year have been transmitted, and the average amount has been $1.84. The postal note is a popular way of sending small amounts and large amounts go by registered letters or money orders. Several attempts have been made to counterfeit the notes and a fraud was lately discovered. It is too small, however, to pay for counterfeiting, and it was originally designed to take the place of fractional currency. For three cents anything less than $5 can be sent, and it costs [illegible] cents to send a money order for a similar amount.



OPENING DEAD LETTERS

I am told at the postoffice department that the day will probably come when we will have postal savings banks. In the new postal system of Japan such banks were instituted, and a number of the foreign countries have such banks. They are very popular in England, and in 1884 one in every nine persons in England and Wales was a customer of the postal savings banks. These banks have been in operation for several years and they have grown in the amount of money deposited right along. The amount deposited in them is now in the vicinity of $[illegible],000,000, and they have more than [illegible],000,000 depositors. These banks were instituted by one of Mr. Gladstone's bills, and a small interest is paid. A curious thing in the postal system of Great Britain is that the postmasters general can insure the lives of persons for sums between [illegible] and [illegible]. France has postal savings banks, and a number of our postmasters general of the past have favored their inauguration, and Postmaster General Creswell recommended their establishment, and it may be [illegible] they will [illegible] in [illegible] reports.

[illegible]



AUCTION SALE AT DEAD LETTER OFFICE

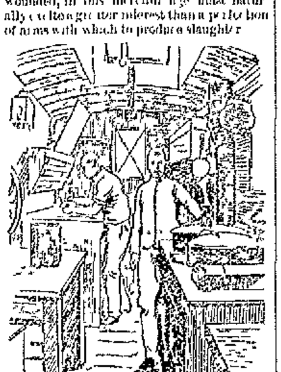
It has been asserted that the rotation of the wind in a cyclone is always from right to left or against the hands of a clock in the northern hemisphere, while the rotation is directly opposite in the southern.

WOUNDED FRENCH SOLDIERS

How They Would Be Cared for In Case of War

[Special Correspondence.]

PARIS, May 9.—Of late years there have been so many innovations in the equipment of armies that the old methods in vogue during the American civil war would now seem crude and old fashioned. Any advance in the methods of taking care of the sick and wounded, in this merciful age must naturally excite a greater interest than a perfection of arms with which to produce slaughter.



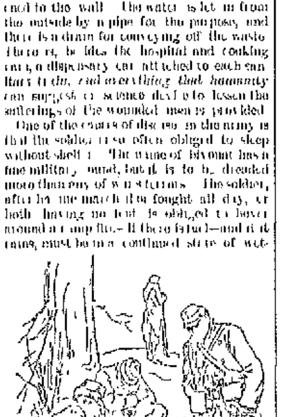
COOK'S CAR, SANITARY TRAIN

I have recently made some investigation of the French system of sanitary trains, for use only in time of actual war, of course, but kept in readiness at all times. It is a well known fact that those who die in war from disease are far more numerous than those who die from the bullet, and perhaps 40 per cent of every regiment in active service is on the sick list. In the American war of 1861-65 the ordinary ambulance was all the transportation prepared especially for the sick. When placed on railroad trains the sick and wounded were accommodated only as ordinary passengers.

All this is now changed—everywhere but in America. Trains in the French service, and indeed most foreign countries, are fitted up especially for the sick. A wounded soldier of France in case of war, need now have to endure the agony of being carried in an ambulance over rough roads only just far enough to get him to the railroad. He is placed in a berth on a car, which moves over smooth rails, with a surgeon in attendance, and proper food is given him.

In the cooking car there is a stove, with boiler for hot water, ovens and general cooking utensils. The uniform for cooks is white trousers and blue blouses both of linen. There is a cupboard and a coffee mill fastened to the wall. The water is let in from the outside by a pipe for the purpose, and there is a drain for conveying off the waste. There is, besides the hospital and cooking cars, a dispensary car attached to each sanitary train, and everything that humanity can suggest or science devise to lessen the sufferings of the wounded men is provided.

One of the causes of disease in the army is that the soldier is so often obliged to sleep without shelter. The name of bivouac has a fine military sound, but it is to be dreaded more than any of war's terrors. The soldier, after his march, or fought all day, or both, having no tent, is obliged to hover around a camp fire—if there is fuel—and if it rains, must be in a continued state of wetting and drying. Nothing will produce disease so quick as that, and it is apparent that he who shall produce such inventions as will enable soldiers to avoid the wild changes of the bivouac will confer upon humanity almost as great a boon as the inventor of the sanitary train. [illegible]



THE BIVOUAC

A Lesson in Charity

My friend, "Old Meppy," is a cripple. He earns a modest living by making cloth mops (that is all the way in which he earns his living) and taking them about in a donkey barrow to the different small shops he supplies. One Saturday last winter "Meppy," as the result of a hard week's work, had earned three shillings and sixpence. With that he had to provide for himself, his wife, his family and the donkey. On Sunday I met him. He says the meal of his dinner was not of an elaborate character. There was something to eat, but not much. But as the family were sitting down (the donkey did not join the party, having dined at an earlier hour) old Meppy heard a child crying piteously in an adjoining apartment. He went in a neighborly way to see what was the matter, and discovered in a bare and fireless room a man, his wife and five little children. The children were crying for food. The parents had none to give them. The family was starving.

"Then," concluded Meppy, "I returned to my own apartment, took my Sunday dinner off the table and carried it into the next room and gave it to his hungry neighbor. [illegible] his wife [illegible] and then went to sleep so as not to feel hungry. There must have been many a grand dinner eaten that Sunday in the great city, but [illegible] Meppy. He did not tell the story; the story [illegible] with grateful [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible]

A Test for Saccharin

Dr. J. D. [illegible] tells in Science News how saccharin can be detected. All that is necessary is to treat the sugar with about three times its volume of ether in a closed vessel for twelve hours with frequent agitations. The ether is then drawn off and evaporated. If the residue is carefully fused in a test tube with carbonate and nitrate of sodium, the sulphur of saccharin will be converted into sulphate of sodium, and can be estimated [illegible]. Care must be [illegible] sample [illegible] from too much heat.

"BUFFALO BILL."

AN APPRECIATIVE LETTER CONCERNING WILLIAM F. CODY

How He Was First Brought Into Prominence by the Exertions of Professor Ward, of Rochester—His Life on the Plains and as a Theatrical Man

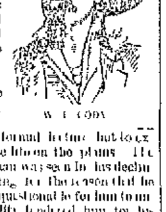
[Special Correspondence.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 21.—Sixteen years ago last January "Buffalo Bill" was a scout of the western plains. He was about 30 years old and had never been east of the Mississippi river. He was a poor man, who seemed to have found his place in the world as a hunter, a "crack shot" and a desirable escort for parties who would see life on the border of civilization, or rather beyond it. Gen. Sheridan in those days had no lack of applications from foreign tourists for some one, the proper person, to conduct them safely through a buffalo hunt and a camping out among the redskins. Happy were they if Buffalo Bill assumed the responsibility, and perhaps nothing surprised them more in their strange experience than to find so true a gentleman, a man so honest, trusty and high minded, where the opposite had hardly been out of the order of things. Brave, ready, keen, the perfect confidence he inspired and never betrayed was not less than the admiration he was sure to excite—that personal fascination which made the correspondents of the London press write of the man as "sitting his prancing white horse like a centaur," possessing "the courtly manner of a grandee of old Castile" and a "fulfilling every requirement for a hero of romance." The fact that he is a genuine gentleman by nature and was such when he supported his little family at Fort McPherson by his meager earnings, and was a good husband and father when the contrary would hardly have been uncensured, largely explained his wonderful success.

Professor Henry A. Ward of Rochester, N. Y., the famous naturalist scientist, had as much to do with the development of that success as any one. Perhaps he gave the impulse to the evolution.

It was in January of 1872 that a grand buffalo hunt was arranged for the Duke Alexis. Professor Ward was honored with an invitation, which he received so late he did not reach the hunting grounds until the hunt was over. Not a bad thing for him, however, for he found hides and hunters in plenty for the scientific ends he had in view, and then he met Buffalo Bill for the first time, and the trail of the expert hunter was at once engaged for an expedition in the interest of Ward's Natural Science establishment.

Professor Ward's estimate of William F. Cody has known no decrease from that time to this. It is the old story of enthusiastic admiration for Buffalo Bill. Cody told him of his invitation to visit New York by the Union club and the dilemma and his reluctance to accept. Ward urged him to go—insisted upon it. Cody should go east in his company, which changed the view of the journey. Finally Cody decided to go, but Ward must wait until Mrs. Cody could make a suit of clothing for the traveler. Mrs. Cody did her best and as rapidly as possible, and so arrayed, the hunter turned his face eastward, little thinking he would return as a scout of the plains no more. He was surprised at the attentions he received on the journey and in New York. Everybody of course plied him with questions about Indians and buffaloes, etc., and so pleasingly did he respond that Professor Ward suggested that he should go before the public in New York not with a formal lecture but to explain and illustrate life on the plains. The character of the man was seen in his declining to do such a thing, for the reason that he found it would be questionable for him to improve the hospitalities tendered him for his own pecuniary profit. He was the guest of Professor Ward on his return from the east, and while at Ward's house Ned Buntline came along with his play of "Western Life," urging Cody to take part in it with Texas Jack. That was the beginning of his life as an actor. He brought his family at once to Rochester, and soon after bought a home for them here. The death of his little boy, Kit Carson, was less noted by the community generally than it would be to-day, for "Buffalo Bill" then passed through our streets like a stranger, unless discovered and heralded by the small boy. Even now that he is famed and one of the most successful men of the time a great majority of the Rochester people was surprised to learn that his name may be found in the directories of 1873 and 1874, if not later—"William F. Cody, actor."



W. F. CODY

He carried with him when he went to England on the visit which has been concluded so successfully several large stuffed buffaloes, which were a part of Ward's Natural Science establishment. Possibly it would add something to the buffaloes in the collections of many foreign as well as home museums if it were known that they were brought down by the rifle of Buffalo Bill.

There is but one opinion concerning the man by those who know him best. The flower of his land's chivalry do well to admire him. He is chivalry itself—genuine, loyal.

His success in London was the evolution of his success on the plains. There was nothing phenomenal about it. He has earned it by good hard honest work—when work gave him scanty comforts and few, if any, luxuries. When he arrived in London with his Wild West show he must have had some 500 influential friends there, Englishmen of wealth and position, many of them who remembered their faithful guide and hunter on the plains. They believed in him and could believe in his Wild West show and were enthusiastic in giving it what we call "a good send off." It was hard for the English public to believe that it was a private enterprise and not a national undertaking. When had England ever seen an exhibition ready for opening on the day promised complete in every essential detail? And when had it witnessed anything like the transplanting from the plains of Indians, cowboys, Mexican vaqueros, frontier girls and buck jumpers right into London itself? The fact that the genuine [illegible] was not concealed. The absence of pretension—the key note of Cody's character—was the characteristic of his show in England.

The man's executive ability is wonderful. Executive ability is one of his peculiar gifts, and he left a school for its training in Nebraska. It must be remembered how much he was associated with army men of a superior grade and the advantage of his companionship with cultivated men [illegible] an important offset to comradeship with cowboys and his intimate acquaintance with roughs and redskins.

From London Cody intended going around the world with his Wild West show, and Jerusalem was on the list of cities where Indians, buck jumpers and cowboys were to give performances, showing how the Pony Express carried the news of Abraham Lincoln's election and how the Deadwood coach was often surrounded by redskins, and what the massacre of frontier settlers was like. What a spectacle all that would have been for Asiatics, and who but a typical American a genuine son of the west, would conceive the idea?

Col. Cody is 40 years old. Sixteen years ago his wife was bravely doing her best here in Rochester to save and make thrifty expenditure of his earnings. She remains on his ranch in Nebraska most of the time, looking after his business there. He does not find the sound of his labor in the shouts that greet his every entrance into the ring, nor does he wear his heart upon his sleeve, great as it is. JANE MARSH PARKER.

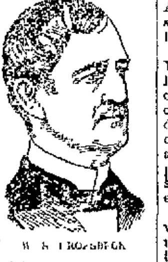
HON. WILLIAM S. GROESBECK.

Something About a Well Known Western Man

[Special Correspondence.]

CINCINNATI, May 21.—William S. Groesbeck is best known in Cincinnati, though he is well known to the whole country. His father before him was one of the chief men of the Queen City when there was no town west of the Alleghanies to dispute the title. The elder Groesbeck used to sit in the old Second Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, surrounded by his family, when Lyman Beecher, the father of the celebrated Beecher family, preached there. William S. Groesbeck was born in New York, but came to Cincinnati with his father when he was very young.

The young man had every opportunity, for his father was a successful merchant. The son after securing a fine education studied law and practiced at the bar of Cincinnati. He occupied various positions in state conventions and commissions and was in congress from December 1857 to March, 1859, serving on the committee of foreign affairs. He was a member of the peace congress in 1861 and of the Ohio state senate in 1862.



W. S. GROESBECK

Mr. Groesbeck became well known from having been one of President Johnson's counsel during the celebrated impeachment trial of 1868. Mr. Groesbeck was afterward nominated for the presidency by a convention of Liberal Republicans who were dissatisfied with Horace Greeley, but the ticket drew no following. In 1878 he was appointed to the International Monetary congress held in Paris. One of his daughters married an English nobleman, Lord Digby.

Mr. Groesbeck is a tall, fine looking man, who would appear well in any prominent position in which he might be placed. Had he been appointed to the supreme justiceship of the United States, as was at one time rumored probable, he would doubtless have been considered one of the most imposing chief justices who ever sat on the supreme bench.

There were several members of the Groesbeck family of Mr. William S. Groesbeck's generation, and all wealthy by inheritance. A sister married Gen. Hooker, and dying a few years after their marriage left him the whole of her immense fortune. A brother ended a residence of ten years in New York tragically. He lived at the Fifth Avenue hotel and was occupied speculating in Wall street. He was a very reticent and a very proud man, and no one knew that he was gradually losing all of his fortune, estimated at $1,000,000. One day he disappeared, and soon after his body was found floating in the North river. Then it was discovered that, having been made bankrupt, he had committed suicide. It seems that his action, however, came rather from pride than necessity, for other members of his family were immensely rich and would have supplied any want like this.

Mr. William S. Groesbeck has always been the most prominent member of the family. He is a fine lawyer and estimable man. He would be eligible for a position of prominence in Washington by reason of his independence through his fortune. M. A. F.

When Your Subscription Expires

If a subscriber does not want to renew, he has only to do one of two very simple things. He may send a postal card to the publishers, saying simply "Stop my paper," and there is an end of the matter, or he may refuse to take the paper from the postoffice. In the latter case, the postmaster is required by law to notify the publisher that his paper addressed to So and So lies unclaimed in his postoffice because it has been refused by the person to whom it was addressed. It is easy enough for the subscriber to stop his paper, with little or no trouble. If he does not notify the publication office, and continues to take the paper from the postoffice, it is fair to assume that he does not want his subscription stopped and that he means to pay for the paper some time. The most slovenly and unsatisfactory thing that he can do is to put a stamp on a copy of the paper itself, and return it without a word of explanation to the publisher. Nine times out of ten the publisher does not know where the returned paper comes from, and even if it bears the subscriber's name and address, he is likely to overlook it in the flood of papers that pours into every publication office in the country.

The best way, when a paper is continued beyond the time for which it was ordered, is either to renew the subscription promptly, or to send a postal card ordering the paper stopped. Of course, it is possible to say when you first subscribe that you want the paper stopped at the expiration of subscription, and publishers will always stop a paper at the proper time when so directed.—The Writer.

Useful Method of Abbreviation

As a method of abbreviation I would suggest the following style which I have found very useful. It is simply to write just enough of a word—usually the first half—to suggest the whole, leaving blank spaces to fill up when the speaker has come to some unimportant point. Take for instance the following paragraph, which I find in a copy of The Congressional Record lying at hand:

I have no hesitation in saying that I approve heartily of the principles of the bill, and in no event shall I oppose it, but I would be glad to see the amendment of the senator from Pennsylvania adopted.

Now I outline the above as follows:

[illegible]

If the reader will take the trouble to count the letters in each of the foregoing paragraphs he will find that there are twice as many in the former as in the latter, and consequently such abbreviation would double a reporter's ordinary rate of writing. The outlines are quite as full as those of shorthand and more suggestive. J. C. Mollett in The Writer.

NEW YORK LETTER.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD TIME METROPOLITAN MERCHANT

Stephen Whitney the First Maker of "Mixed" Liquors—He Was Outranked Only by John Jacob Astor and the Second Richest Man in America

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—In 1840 the richest man in America was John Jacob Astor, who was estimated to be worth at the time about $20,000,000. Next to him in point of wealth was Stephen Whitney, with a record of $10,000,000. To-day the name of the latter is rarely mentioned save by the elderly folks who in a gossipy mood love to recall their youthful experiences.

Whitney had been in the wholesale grocery business and kept a store not far from Front street and Coenties slip in this city. In common with others in the same line he dealt in imported liquors, and it was in this branch of his business that he laid the basis of his handsome fortune. Our old citizens were in the habit of drinking only "the very best," but then, as now, there was a large class content to be sociable on what they could get cheaply and ask no questions. Whitney conceived the idea and is said to have been the first to put it to a practical test of mixing our native neutral spirits in equal parts with the imported brandies, gins, rums, etc., thus making a kind of "half and half" of which John Bull had never dreamed. His method was to hoist the casks of pure liquors to the second story of his store and mix the contents secretly. At that time no flavorings were used as is the case now, but inasmuch as the American spirits were colorless enough burnt sugar was introduced to produce the natural hue of the foreign article.

This process was continued until Mr. Whitney had realized, it was currently believed, a half million of dollars before the other dealers "got the hang of it." In the course of time, however, his clerks who had done the pumping branched out and carried on the business for themselves until the amalgamating of neutral spirits with imported liquors became, as it is to-day, an open secret to the entire trade, and very few drinkers were deceived by it.

It is only just to add that Mr. Whitney invariably sold his concoctions for what they really were, mixed liquors, the article being too cheap to warrant much deception among the better classes, so that his customers were not defrauded. He always gave them a pure article when they preferred it. The precise method of his combination he retained as his own secret.

Personally he was a very reticent man, although extremely refined. In dress he was a model of neatness and in courtesy a type of a thorough bred gentleman. One of his friends recalls the fact to me, after a half a century has passed, that "he had a remarkably small foot, even for a man whose avoirdupois was little more than a hundred and ten or fifteen pounds."

Like Mr. Astor, Whitney early saw the advantage of owning real estate in New York, and invested his rapidly and easily earned money in lots and stores in the lower part of the city. He erected rows of buildings on Front and other streets in that neighborhood. He was an indefatigable worker and as close an economist as Russell Sage is reputed to be now, so close and particular in fact, that for several years there was a tacit understanding among the grocers that they would not hire his stores except in the direst necessity. Many of the latter would consequently remain unoccupied for a long time. Nevertheless, his wealth continued to increase until he attained the position above described as the second richest man in America.

He retired from the grocery business somewhere about 1832, and it is believed built the row of full brick buildings fronting the Bowling Green, now occupied chiefly as offices by steamship companies. They were considered much the finest dwellings in New York, especially the one in which he lived, situated on the corner diagonally opposite the great Washington building erected by Cyrus Field. The front afforded a sweeping view of Broadway as far as the bend, while the side windows overlooked the Battery, New York bay and the Narrows, with no intervening railway structure to shut out the picture of that the beautiful landscape.

Here he lived long after his wealthy neighbors had emigrated to Park place, Murray, Duane and Bond streets, and what was then Upper Broadway, and finally died in the old house. He attended church in the granite edifice situated on the corner of Barclay and Church streets, now owned by the Roman Catholics, and regularly every Sunday his venerable egg shaped carriage, with its [illegible] than blinds and long flight of steps, might be seen waiting for him at the front door—for many years in the latter part of his life the only carriage standing there, the rich owners of other churches having betaken themselves to the fashionable churches "higher up."

J. Phillips Phoenix, a most estimable citizen and once mayor of New York, married a daughter of Mr. Whitney, and resided in a modest twenty five foot front brick dwelling only a few doors from the home of his father in law. The descendants of Mr. Whitney are generally in comfortable circumstances, living quietly and modestly, none of them showing by their lives that they specially worship money or [illegible] who happen to possess overmuch of it. The old residence of Mr. Phoenix remains [illegible] unchanged, but others in the vicinity have been perverted to all sorts of uses, from the most dignified down to the [illegible] lager slop shop.

It is due to the memory of the old merchant to add that a mixture of [illegible] neutral spirits and foreign [illegible] by him, constituted a very [illegible] compared with the stuff that [illegible] nowadays [illegible] article. [illegible] according to the authority [illegible] as whole one is any [illegible] but inasmuch as under [illegible] laws it is subject to a tax [illegible] gallon or some 100 per [illegible] cost of manufacture [illegible] hurtful kind are used [illegible] the brain but [illegible] health of the [illegible] the vile stuff that [illegible] three quarters [illegible] even a part of all [illegible]

My informant [illegible] old merchant [illegible] upon [illegible] no inducement [illegible] the former [illegible] stimulants are [illegible] procure a pure [illegible] for very much [illegible]

[illegible]

There are [illegible] of which 10 have been built [illegible] year. There are [illegible] Germany and 880 in Italy. [illegible] crematories in the United States [illegible] in process of construction.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

A Youngster Who Crawled Out of a Small Hole

Papa had bought the Cyclone a chest of tools and had initiated him into the mysteries of screw driving. Shortly afterwards he saw the little fellow banging a screw into a box as hard as he could with a hammer.

"What did I tell you? That isn't the way to put in a screw. What is that slot in the head for?"

The Cyclone looked guilty for a moment, then brightened up and replied:

"To get it out with!"—Philadelphia Call.

Sufficiently Identified

A friend of mine was recently rusticating in a neighboring town with his little four year old boy. The child spent nearly all of his time with the town telegraph operator, the attraction there to the child being a large Newfoundland dog. The operator left the boy in charge of the office one day, while he attended to some urgent business, and to amuse the little fellow placed in his hands a large brass instrument, the property of the town band. During the operator's absence the boy made such trumps with the musical instrument that the [illegible] and in towering tones demanded of the [illegible]:

"Who gave you that?"

The bright boy, not knowing the operator's name, replied:

"The dog's papa gave it to me."—San Francisco Post.

Would Bet Him Against Samson

He had been discussing the Sullivan prize fight with some boys of his own age. They had been reading a sporting paper and had found out about Sayers and Heenan, and celebrated prize fighters who were dead.

"Papa," he said, "does everybody go to heaven when he dies?"

"Well, not everybody; good people do."

"Was Samson a good man?"

"Yes, I guess so."

"Do you think Tom Sayers and Heenan is in heaven?"

"I don't know. I shouldn't wonder."

"And if I die I'll go to heaven?"

"I hope so. Why do you ask these questions?"

"'Cos when I go to heaven I'm goin' to back Sullivan against Samson."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Other End of It

One of the members of a west side family is a [illegible] year old boy. His aunt has a habit of being late for breakfast. Two weeks ago yesterday, being the first of April, the young hopeful was instructed to give a false summons for breakfast at a very early hour, and tell her to hurry, and when she was running down to say "April fool." He gave the call and as his aunt came down he was observed by the other members of the family standing at the foot of the stairway and absorbed in thought. "Why, George," said his mother, "Why don't you say it?" There was a moment's pause and then looking up the boy said: "What was that fool's other name, mamma?"

Too Much Fun Afterwards

Harry's mother, having heard for some little time what seemed to be a moaning or crying in some distant part of the house, had a search made and found in a small, very small and perfectly dark closet, the family dog Leo by name, sitting with scarcely room enough to turn around. How did he get there? Why, Harry had shut him up, of course. Harry was summoned and questioned.

"Why did you shut Leo in the closet?"

"Oh, 'cause he'd feel so good when he got let out!"—Boston Transcript.

Somewhat Mixed

A little girl in the lower part of this city was playing "tea party," and a gentleman who was [illegible] objected to several of the imaginary viands which she brought him, complaining that they were poorly cooked, too salt, stale, etc. After several efforts to please him the small hostess lost her patience, and, banging down a plate of mythical dumplings before him, exclaimed in a petulant tone: "Eat what I send you, and you'll get more in a while." [illegible]—Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.

Thought He Had It Right

A small boy began his regular prayer in his usual way:

"Now—I—lay—me"—and there he stuck fast.

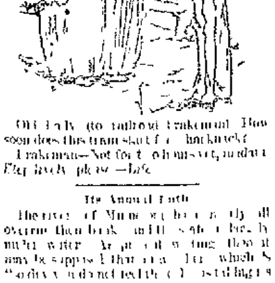
"Down"—said his mother, prompting. Whereupon he hurried off again with great alacrity and fluency:

"Down came a blackbird and nipped off her nose."—[illegible] Transcript.

A Utter Impossibility

A little child in one of Albany's public schools was rebuked the other day for using a slang expression and excused herself by explaining: "Why, my brother said it." The teacher said: "Your brother ought to be more careful of his language." "Oh," said the little one apologetically, "you know you can't stop boys from bringing slang into the house."—Albany Express.

Force of Habit



Old Lady (to railroad brakeman)—How soon does this train start for Hackensack?

Brakeman—Not for two hours yet, madam. Play ball, please!—Life.

Its Annual Bath

The rivers of Maine [illegible] overrun their banks [illegible] muddy water [illegible] which [illegible] annual [illegible]—Chicago [illegible]

A True Talent

"A very talented young girl that sang at Mrs. [illegible]"

"Clever? Why, she never opens her mouth."

[illegible]

On the Quiet

[illegible] (that reaches the desk)—[illegible] the desk)—Drop him on the floor, Bess.—Tidbits.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Mrs. Faye Carey, of LaRue, is the guest of Miss Maude Ball.

—Mr. M. B. Chase is suffering with an attack of malarial fever.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stickney, of Chelsea, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Vose.

—Six Prospect boys came down to take in the show Wednesday evening.

—Mrs. Fred Hofstetter is convalescing from a serious attack of sore throat.

—Common Pleas court was adjourned Monday afternoon until Thursday morning.

—The infant son of Mr. Renfrew, on north West street, is seriously ill with lung fever.

—Henry Mumford was taken ill Tuesday and had to lay off from work in the Huber shops.

—Mrs. Gus. Waldman returned home Monday after a pleasant visit with friends at Galion, O.

—The eldest daughter of Mr. B. F. Shoots, in Grand Prairie tp., is quite seriously ill with pneumonia.

—Mrs. Laura Kauffman, of Bellefontaine, is visiting the Misses Stella and Ella Ault, on south Main street.

—George Holland is again back on the Erie, now in the position of Assistant Travelling Passenger agent.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Warner left for Warren, O., Wednesday to be in attendance at the Edwards-Adams wedding.

—A little daughter of John H. Thomas has been quite ill with an attack of lung fever, but is now growing better.

—Grant Butler and Lenna Courter were married at the Probate Judge's office Tuesday afternoon by Rev. R. Wallace.

—Ellis Dwyer has two children ill with lung fever at his home on Oak street. Dr. McMurray reports them as improving.

—C. H. Wilson and H. E. Allen were at Toledo Wednesday taking in the ball games between the Mansfields and Future Greats.

—Mrs. Jim Williams and her two children left Wednesday afternoon for Kansas City and Colorado. Mrs. Williams will be absent several months.

—John A. Townsend, of Lima, a member of the Democratic State Executive committee, was in the city Tuesday conferring with Hon. B. G. Young.

—Dr. James McMurray has purchased one of the blooded saddle horses brought from Kentucky by J. H. Thomas. The horse is regarded a fine one.

—Willis A. Jones, of Huntington, Ind., was in the city Tuesday with several orders for Leader threshers. Willis' friends were heartily glad to see him.

—Engineer Ellis Morrison, of the waterworks, has been in the city since Sunday, awaiting orders from Bullock. Mr. Morrison speaks encouragingly of work soon beginning here.

—Decoration of windows was not general Wednesday, but there were some very attractive ones. While our people are patriotic enough they are largely *holding in reserve* for the great dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial.

—A child of Chris Fies swallowed a large button last Saturday and for a time it was feared the child would choke. The button safely passed into the stomach, however, and was evacuated without injury to the little fellow.

—As an evidence of business prosperity in Marion we may state that three stone crushers and nine lime kilns are running both night and day at Oak Hill. Thirty cars of freight are shipped from that part of Marion daily.

—Mr. D. F. Edwards departed Wednesday on what we trust will prove the happiest trip of his life. *He went to Warren, O., where* he was united in marriage to Miss Adams on Thursday and then departed for the East on a two or three weeks' wedding trip.

—The game of ball between the Bryan & Prendergast nine and the McMurray & Fisher nine resulted in a victory for the latter, Wednesday, *the score standing* 28 to 27 in their favor. For a time the B. & P. club were badly behind but they rallied in the change of battery and evened up the score.

—Passenger Conductor Arrowsmith, sometimes known as "Cockeyed Charley," is off on a fishing trip, up in the Northwest. *The boys expect as big a fish story* on his return as McCullough told when he fished the Jews from under the Indiana trestle. Omar Ayers is running passenger conductor in Arrowsmith's place.

—The Marion Steam Laundry is no more, W. H. McLain, its proprietor and manager, having quietly *folded* his tent and removed to Kenton. McLain worked hard enough to prosper, but he opened out with poor *work* and his prospects were blighted in the start. His bath room feature was also poorly patronized. The machinery of the laundry is under litigation, and the engine and other property is under chattle mortgage to J. E. Davids.

—Mr J. Fribley and Rev. Wallace were at Delaware Wednesday inspecting the new Methodist church there. *It may be added* right here that our Methodist friends here are growing more strongly in favor of building a new structure—one that will credit the church and honor the city. Let the move be hastened. We want to see the Methodists of Marion worshiping in an edifice that they are able to build, and differently located than the present building.

—Upper Sandusky Union: One of our handsome society girls will soon lead to the altar a rich old widower, who can take her to Europe, if he wants to, but perhaps won't take her any father than the Cincinnati Centennial. *He's bald-headed, wears store* teeth and has an occasional twitch of the rheumatics, but what does that amount to *since* he has the pewter and *can* be easily handled. "Better an old man's darling than a young man's slave." The most pleasing part of the thing is, the "old cuss" has a cough.

Nice 30 acre farm in Montgomery tp., adjoining the farm of Wingate Carey. Price, $2100. Handy to town, well tiled, good fences.

CHASE & HUNTER,
Marion, Ohio.

—Miss Maude Brokaw, of Richwood, is spending a few days with friends in this city, having come up Decoration Day.

—A Findlay minister, who was recently floundering about in the whirls and convulsions of the mystical "boom," startled his congregation one Sunday morning by the *following* announcement: "*Dearly beloved*, you will find the words of my text this morning in Matthew's addition *to the New* Testament, lot 1, block 7, front 65 feet, and inestimable in value.

—The injunction suit against the County Commissioners and Caledonia Pike Commissioners was decided by Judge Norris on Thursday. By his decision the Pike Commissioners and Auditor were discharged, and the injunction against them dissolved at the cost of the County Commissioners, who are ordered to pay for the raw material used in the construction of the pike. The railroad company is made subject to assessment for the cost of construction, crushing the stone and delivery of it. Both the railroad company and the County *Commissioners will appeal from the decision*.

—Mary Frances, daughter of John and Margaret Moore, died at the residence of her parents, Pearl street, Wednesday—Decoration Day—morning, at six o'clock, aged 22 years. The death of "Maude" Moore as *she* was lovingly known among her legion of friends, is one of those inexpressibly sad *events that touches* the heart of humankind to the center. The youngest of a large family, unusually devoted to each other; a graduate of and teacher in our public schools. Life had but just opened to her the promise of a bright and useful future. Consumption, that sinister foe of our race, claimed her, and after a brief struggle the destroyer gathered his own. A large circle of dear friends, schoolmates, pupils and associates will mourn this young life taken from them, and extend to the family so sadly bereft their sympathy.

Memorial Day at Marion.

Decoration Day in this city, was very generally observed as a holiday, business being quite generally suspended, especially in the afternoon. Some few strangers were in town, but the fact was known that Marion would make no great endeavor, and those who would have joined us remained away with the intention of being present at the dedication of the Memorial.

The *program announced* by Cooper Post was carried out in every detail. Comrads *decorated* the graves of fallen soldiers in the old cemetery and pleasant township burial grounds in the forenoon, *and in the* afternoon formed a very creditable procession and marched to the Marion cemetery, headed by the drum corps.

At the cemetery the ritual was read, the graves decorated and two brief addresses made by H. T. VanFleet and J. F. McNeal. *The procession then reformed*, marched to headquarters and disbanded.

The soldiers were by no means slightly remembered. Their graves were as lovingly decorated as though the day was observed with with the greatest of ceremony. Then Marion has honored the memory of her soldiers with a memorial and the *tender memories* of patriotism will be devotedly revived when it is dedicated.

Wanted To See His Man.

At Marion postoffice is a registered letter directed to Sim Atley, Belle Centre, O, that relates to a transaction in the line of green *goods, but its failure of delivery has spoiled* the transaction.

The letter was written by a guest of the Kerr House in this city about March 1st, and was addressed and registered to the party above named. In it was enclosed a sample counterfeit dollar bill, and the writer instructed the Belle Centre party to meet him in Delaware, so he could meet him face to face and then tell whether he was a fit party to handle his goods. The fact that *the Belle Centre party never called for the* letter shows that the new agent became shaky in the great profiting enterprise.

The letter went to the dead letter office and finally returned to Marion. The name so nearly resembled that of Sim Athey, who has been in jail for petit larceny, that he was escorted down to get the letter, but he *refused* to take it.

The name signed is that of A. J. Smith & Co., New York, and that firm can probably *call here and get the sample*. Sheriff Kelly will be pleased to extend hospitality to these "shovers of queer" at any time they choose to come.

Charley Brumback Suicides.

Most of our citizens will remember Charley Brumback, who led the Citizens' Band during the spring of '86 and worked on the STAR while in this city. Those who knew him will regret to read that he suicided at the Murray House in Mechanicsburg, Tuesday night.

The Champion City Times, in a full account of the sad affair, says he took his life *because of the rejection of his attentions by* Miss Gertie Staley, of Springfield, where he has been making his home since he left Marion. From our acquaintance with the young man we are inclined to doubt that statement. We know him to be very susceptible to disappointment, and he lost all courage at the slightest reverse of circumstances. *Considering* his lack of sticking qualities, together with his downward career and cramped financial condition, we *conclude despondency drove him to so desperate a death.*

He was a rare cornetist, and a very clever little fellow until he started on a downward career, after leaving Marion. He needed but courage and ambition to have made a mark in his profession.

A Word to the Wise.

Here is something that everybody who has a conscience should learn in its fullest *meaning*: "Calumny would soon starve or die of itself if nobody took it in and gave it lodging." There are some people who think that if they do not originate a false report, or if they *do not absolutely know* that it is false, they are at liberty to pass it along. They do not seem to realize that he who tells a thing which he does not know to be true is guilty of falsehood if it should prove that the story is not true. Many people who would scorn to originate a slander *will pass it along* to somebody else and thus become an equal *sharer in the guilt. In the* judgment the maker of a lie and the lover of a lie will be classed together.

A GREAT GUN CLUB DAY.

The First Championship Contest and Sweepstake Shoots Largely Attended. Stone Wins.

Thursday was a great day for the Marion Gun Club. The opening contest for county *championship badge* was a *drawing* card, and the day being marked by a general *suspension* of business there was a large entrance of club members. Spectators were numerous and evinced much interest in the contest, and, judging from appearances on Thursday, the shoots of the club are rapidly growing as popular amusements.

The weather was excellent for shooting, the traps worked excellently and it was a *day for good scores. Of course, the members* were all anxious to win the badge, and more anxious to see that none of the six contestants outside the club beat them.

Clay Harvey and Will Bean acted as judges and certified to the following official score in the championship contest:

Richards—	00001001001101110001	8
Mumford—	11110101111111100111	16
Kling—	10100111111110100111	11
Stone—	01111111111111111111	19
Harraman—	11011110111111011101	16
Jakins—	01100011111100110111	13
Fies—	11101001110100001111	12
Frash—	11111100111111111111	18
Thew—	01010010110011101111	12
Spaulding—	01101011011111101101	11
Neimayer—	01000111110111101111	13
Ridenbaugh—	00000010100111100101	8
Romoser—	00111111100100100011	12
Payne—	11011111110101110101	15
Miller—	10011110111110101111	15
Krause—	11000111110111011100	13
Berry—	00000100001010000000	3
Brady—	10011111000111001111	13
Wolfe—	11111101111111011111	18
Holland—	11011110010011011111	14
Coon—	01110010011101110110	12
Johnston—	01110111111010111011	11
Frame—	11110011011110011111	15

On the above score Stone was *awarded* the badge and given first money of the purse. Frash was awarded second money.

Then followed sweepstakes shoots for contributed purses, fifty cents entrance fee. *In the first contest there were fifteen entries* and the following score on six birds: Stone 6, Harraman 5, Wolfe 4, Spaulding 5, Ridenbaugh 1, Mumford 4, Miller 1, Frash 6, Johnston 2, Fies 4, Krause 6, Frame 4, Brady 5, Coon 3, Kling 6. Stone, Frash, Krause and Kling were tied on first, and in shooting of the tie Stone and Kling divided. Harraman, Spaulding and Brady divided second money, and Mumford won third in shooting off with Wolfe, Fies and Frame.

Another sweepstake followed, in which thirteen were *entered*, same fee as *before*, and the score as follows at six birds: Frash 6, Ridenbaugh 4, Johnston 5, Stone 5, Krause 3, Spaulding 6, Camp 3, Kling 5, Mumford 4, Miller 3, Harraman 5, Fies 3, Coon 4. Frash was awarded first money, Harraman won second in shooting off with Johnston, Stone, Spaulding and Kling. Third money was won by Miller, who downed Ridenbaugh, Mumford and Coon in *shooting off.*

HITS AND MISSES.

A little practice sweepstakes shoot was won by Miller in the forenoon.

Wolfe loads his gun with all it will hold. His gun kicks as hard as Cam Stone's.

Geo. Krause has no trouble in downing Richards regularly, and George is happy.

Frash gave Stone a close shave for the badge, and got to the front on the sweepstakes contests.

Thew had visions of the badge dangling on his vest, but someone changed shells for him probably. Jack had some loaded to win

Fies has been trying Payne's recipe for putting his *gun in trim, but up to date* hasn't attained perfection. He will shoot better after while.

Kling wasn't in his usual good form on this occasion. He probably uses too much tobacco when he gets on the grounds. They are outside the corporation, you know.

Stone is the happiest gunner in Central Ohio. His recent poor scores are thought to have been a come off, but the impression is out that *he bought off Harraman* and Frash.

In Sympathy With J. N.

Two prominent railroad men, Maj. F. C. Donald and Col. B. Thomas, of the C. and A. railroad, are in full sympathy with J. N.'s investigations for truth and its mysteries. The following letter is self explanatory:

OFFICE OF C. AND A. R'Y., }
Chicago, May 28 }

J. F. Darmody and Associate Conductors of the C. and A. R'y:—"J. N." wishes B. Thomas and myself to thank you all for the marked kindness and sympathy shown him whilst he has been investigating truth and its mysteries along our line. A mystery which has enshrouded himself *and* friends for over one-third of a century and which appears now to be mastered with reason, gradually by the masses of the people. All for the cause of truth, which is my friend, J. N.'s, ideal.

Yours,
F. C. DONALD.

Crazy as a Bed-Bug.

Policeman Masterson and Officer Jones pulled in a lunatic from the vicinity of the C., H. V. and *T. R'y Monday night.* The fellow was found lying on the side of the railroad track quite a way south of the C. and T. depot and brought to the city prison, where he still remains, but his name and home is impossible to learn. He claims to be a son of God, came from Heaven and is *going there. At least these form the only* information he gives of himself, and it is all he will give.

LATER.—The gentleman became sufficiently sane on Wednesday to be *released* and go on his way. He was from Indiana.

Probate Court.

Grant Butler and Lenna Courter *licensed to marry.*

Clark Ames appointed guardian of the person of Lenna Courter, minor.

NORMAL NOTES

[By Incognito.]

Joe Prettyman is spending the week with his parents, *near Agosta.*

The lecture given by Prof. Yale on Friday evening of last week was quite interesting.

The Teachers' Institute last Saturday was not very well attended, but the speeches by *Profs. Yale and Trumbo* were very instructive.

The regular election of officers of the Philomathean society was held Friday evening of last week, and W. H. Parkinson *was elected President and* Laura Trumbo Vice President.

Miss Moore leaves Saturday for her home in Delaware.

Mary and Ella Bowers will return to their homes in Allen county next week.

Visitors at the Normal have been quite numerous this week.

Ed Sanderlin and wife visited in Ontario Wednesday.

Madison VanMeter will remain in school during the summer.

Beater Merchant will build a new house this summer.

Wm. Lawrence's new house will soon be completed.

The Normal grounds are being tiled.

Joe Prettyman has accepted a position as agent for a Cleveland publishing company.

Don't fail to read Dr. A. A. Nefe's article on "Physiology" in the last issue of the Vidette.

The *Normalites had a half holiday Decoration* Day.

Dr. Roffensperger has presented the Normal with a fine collection of stones, etc.

J. A. Main spent Sunday at Eden Station.

Another belling took place at the Normal Monday evening, the unlucky victims being *Mr. Joseph M. Blair, of Caledonia, and* Miss Stella White, of Leonardsburg.

Fred Slengle and Frank Campbell carry bruised eyes this week, one caused by the hardness of a ball and the other by coming in contact with a barbed wire fence.

George Stockman will spend the summer in Michigan, keeping books.

With these notes we will lay aside the local pencil for the summer. Good bye.

Clifton Station.

Sunday night rain was heavy. No damage.

Postmaster Mohr was in Marion Tuesday, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Fahey visited friends at Rushylvania over Sunday.

Mr. Welty, of Delaware, visited his *brother-in-law, D. H. Clifton, last and this* week.

The only fast fine east, No. 12, due 4:19 a. m., stops at Clifton on signal now.

We learn that George Stante and John Yookam have fell heirs to a large estate in England.

Decration Day was generally observed throughout the township with imposing and appropriate ceremonies by the friends of the old soldiers laid at rest.

Rev. George Taff, of Agosta, was greeted with a good size congregation at the depot Sunday, considering the rainy weather. *Mr. Taff delivered a very able sermon. A Mr. Smith of Indiana* furnished some very excellent music also.

Rev. John Bain preached to the old soldiers at LaRue Sunday. He also took part in the Decoration services there Wednesday. Mr. Bain is a great friend to the soldiers.

The new school house is a sure go now. The building of the same will be advertised this week to be completed by September 1. The people rejoice.

W. Z. Davis should announce his name at once as a candidate for Congress. The writer has been making a local canvas for choice of candidates and find Mr. Davis decidedly in the lead in this neighborhood.

Supervisor Brady says every person in his district required by law to work the roads has declared his intention to do so excepting one man who refuses. The latter reference, however, is not to be wondered at, as the party stands in the light of a *professional dead beat anyway and nothing* short of his refusal is expected. The road law may be lame in some points—which no doubt it is—but that's no excuse, and all law abiding citizens will work or pay their time until changed.

After church services Sunday at the depot, Rev. Taft organized a Sunday school to meet every Sabbath with the following officers: Milton Bain, Superintendent; D. H. Clifton, Assistant Superintendent; N. A. *Lucas, Secretary; J. J. Mohr, Treasurer.* There was much spirit and good feeling manifested toward the work, and no doubt the school will result in much good. The officers elected are all well fitted for Sabbath school work which insures success.

May 30, 1888. JOE SPIKES.

Prospect.

Business quiet and not much money handled, not because of its scarcity, but for lack of confidence that the men of money have in the financial outlook. Business men will not invest very much money until they find out what becomes of the Mills Tariff bill. *A merchant in this town bought a* bill of goods lately to be countermanded if the "Free Trade" bill passed Congress. The working people don't want free trade. The aristocracy want it. This country is not composed of aristocrats, *consequently* the party that advocates protection will elect their ticket. This prediction is gratuitous, but don't forget it.

The members of the G. A. R. held their Memorial services Sunday at the Baptist *church. The sermon was delivered by* Rev. George who very eloquently discoursed on the memories of those who "Fought, bled and died for their country." The church was filled to overflowing by an attentive and intelligent audience who highly appreciated the discourse.

The G. A. R. decorated the *soldiers'* graves on Wednesday at Mounts, Otterbein and Prospect cemeteries.

Wm. Cox, the owner of the tile kiln *east of town whose sheds were destroyed by* fire, has purchased the sheds belonging to Wm. Moore of Centerville and is at present engaged in removing them to his tile yard.

Prospect intends to celebrate the Fourth of July. The citizens are making arrangements to hold a band tournament here on that day. *The prizes offered* are very liberal and should draw some good bands. The citizens met at Town Hall Monday night and elected the necessary committees.

J. E. Sifritt has removed his stock of groceries from the Schilling room to Mrs. Hess' room on north Main street.

John Vought, one of the saloon keepers here was arrested and fined $10 and costs for keeping saloon open after lawful closing hour.

I am informed that Dix Bros. have made an assignment to A. D. Mohr.

John Statler is building himself a very nice residence.

R. L. Watkins has returned from an extended business trip through the West.

Levi Wolfing starts today for a visit in Pennsylvania. He will remain the greater part of the summer.

Reuben Nelmeyer is visiting relatives in eastern Pennsylvania.

P. L. Patten, of Green Camp, was in town Saturday on business.

"Mickey" Thomas, of Cincinnati, is spending a short vacation here with his parents before leaving for the West.

J. B. Bilford was here with his parents over Sunday. I think that he also called on some of his lady friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Warren, of Harrisburg, O., were the guests of J. F. Moore and wife Wednesday.

A game of base ball between the White Stars of this place and a picked nine Wednesday, resulted in favor of the Stars by a score of 18 to 16. The Stars expected to play the Marion club, but for some cause they did not materialize.

The Prospect choral society expect to sing a few choice selections of music at Rogers' picnic, June 9th, under the leadership of Prof. J. M. Gast.

The corn is growing very fast since the recent rains and the *farmers hope that they* will have an extra crop to partly make up for the failure in wheat.

May 31, 1888. M.

Claridon-Adelaide.

B. F. Lawrence is visiting friends in Marion.

Mrs. *Josia Yeager*, of Marion, Sundayed with her cousin, Miss Emma Eberhart.

On Sunday night last there was an immense fall of rain, accompanied by an unusual amount of electric phenomena. A locust tree in Geo. Underwood's yard was demolished by a stroke, and seven window *lights were shaken out of the sash.* No one was hurt, but "P. B.," who was in the neighborhood, was awakened.

Andy Howser offers a chromo to anyone who will inform him where his chickens are going. He further states that if somebody should leave the premises some night minus a pedal extremity, or with an injured probosces, it need not cause any alarm.

Miss Emma Garvin, of Fowler, has been *visiting friends* in this vicinity.

Quarterly meeting was held at the U. B church, of this place, Sunday aft. by Rev. Randall, assisted by Rev. Orr, of Cardington.

The County Commissioners were at Claridon Monday, having under consideration the building of a bridge over the Whetstone near Douce's ford.

There will be an ice cream party at Wm. Morrow's on Friday night next.

Miss Addie Williams, of Claridon, is spending the week at Marion, the guest of her uncle, Mr. J. R. Durfey.

We learn that Green Camp will not allow Mr. Poland to leave, and that he has written to our school directors that he cannot teach our school.

Siebert Adams, recently principal of the Edison High School, left Claridon Tuesday for Ada, where expects to devote his time to a few special studies and perhaps *teach some.*

May 31, 1888. X.

Green Camp.

Mrs. *J. C. Davis* returned home from a visit to Mansfield, May 26

R. M. Walker is going to make a business trip to the northern part of the State next week.

The band festival was a complete success. The ground was beautifully lighted by Chinese lanterns, and a large crowd present. The Agosta band furnished some excellent music for the occasion. The band boys wish to return their sincere thanks to the good people of Green Camp for their liberal *donations*, and *more especially* to the Misses Minnie Sutton, Gertie McNeal and Ida Slack, who solicited the donations.

Jimmie Nebregall, who is employed by H. Lamins & Son, visited his parents at Marion on last Sunday.

Judge Matthews spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at this place.

Mr. Stemm, of Morral, visited here on last Sabbath.

On last Sunday, about 2 o'clock p.m., Isaac Wynn's house was struck by lightning. It was damaged considerable, one flue being torn to pieces. Also about nine o'clock p.m. his granary was struck by lightning and completely ruined.

Mrs. Ruth Brinker's barn was also struck *by lightning on last Sunday. It was not* injured much.

E. R. Sommerlot has moved to the property vacated by Ed Solomon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Elwood is visiting relatives and friends here this week.

Mrs. Kate Andrews, of Spencer, Medina Co., is visiting relatives at this place.

The aged Mrs. Brinker is again prostrated by illness.

Decoration Day was observed here, as *advertised. Promptly at 8 o'clock the procession,* headed by the Green Camp band, started for Boyd's graveyard, where the *soldiers'* graves were decorated, and Dr. J. T. Martin made a few remarks. From there they went to Green Camp cemetery *and decorated the graves of soldiers lying* there, after which Rev. J. A. Sutton made a few remarks. Then the procession returned to Green Camp, where it was met by the Mt. Olive delegation, and all wended their way to Rhoad's grove. *About 1 o'clock* the old soldiers and Odd Fellows, of Agosta, headed by the Agosta band, arrived at the grove. In the afternoon some excellent speeches were made by C. F. Garberson and Rev. M. C. Maier. Remarks were made by H. C. Mutton, David Vestal, *Jno. Kibler, A. L. Slack*, Park Miller, all old soldiers.

May 31, 1888. ANDREW SCOGGS.

Australian System of Voting.

BOSTON, May 31.—The house ordered to be engrossed, the senate bill to introduce the Australian system of voting.

GOOD CHEER

For the Afflicted Who Have Sought Relief in Vain.

The news that Dr. Albert, the celebrated physician, who is at the head of the Cleveland Medical Institute, will be in Marion at Hotel Marion, on Wednesday, June 13th, is certainly good cheer, for he is a specialist of rare skill, honesty, and loyalty to his patients. *All who are suffering from* obscure and complicated diseases—who have carried their secrets about with them for years or have tried quack remedies or incompetent physicians in vain—should take heart of grace and visit Dr. Albert. His intuitive powers and rare opportunities of observation have placed him among the foremost diagnostic physicians, and given him a reputation as enviable as it is justly earned. His duties at the Institute prevent his coming among us often, and the *opportunity of his coming should be improved to* save vain regrets.

Decoration Day at Caledonia.

For the first time, Caledonia observed Decoration Day, and right royally she did it, too. One week ago, five or six citizens met in the Council chamber and decided to *see what could be done* toward observing this day. It seemed to meet with favor from all the citizens and all vied in seeing who could do the most. The day was fine, and early in the morning the business men of the town were seen decorating their places of business with flags. Union Block, Hunter & Hipsher's store, John Pommert's, Pittman & Irwin's, R. W. Roberts' and E. F. Underwood's were especially tastefully decorated. Early in the forenoon the folks *from the country* commenced *arriving* and by noon quite a large crowd was to be seen on the streets. The business men, according to previous arrangements, closed promptly at 12 o'clock. At 1:30 the veterans, the school children, secret orders and civilians, headed by the band, formed in a procession and marched to the school grounds, where Rev. Mather, of Galion, delivered the opening address. He gave a plain, practical talk on the origin of Decoration Day, and *the duty we owe to the fallen heroes,* which the day commemorates. He spoke of that which we should imitate and that which we should crush out. One thing in particular that struck us, he said that for us to become a pure nation, we must love that which is good and true. He paid a glowing tribute to the mother who teaches her children religion, truth and morality in its truest sense. In speaking of Garfield, he said "*When the Archangel comes to crown the good and just, the greatest crown* will not alight on the head of Garfield, but upon the head of that mother, who made him what he was. All hail to the true mothers of the sons of Columbia." After his speech they again formed into rank, and marched to the Old, to the Thew and to the New Cemeteries, where they proceeded to decorate the graves of the soldiers. At the Thew Cemetery, Rev. Joseph Fields delivered a short address which was listened to very attentively. *At the New Cemetery*, Rev. Whitworth delivered an address and a grand one it was, too. His speech was really considered the best of the three. At the close of the address the veterans fired *a salute over the cross which had* been erected to the memory of the "unknown dead." Oh, how the eyes of those old veterans did lighten at the command of Colonel Monroe—they seemed to live over some of the old times.

All hail, say I, to those veterans who stood between us and a disputed union. All hail, say I, to those gallant soldiers who stood between us and danger, and on the morning of the resurrection may they who offered their lives, aye, and many of them gave up their lives, to protect and defend this country, be crowned with immortal flowers.

There were over 800 in the procession. The music was furnished by the Caledonia *quartette. Take it all in all, it was one of* the most successful gatherings ever held in Caledonia.

May 31, 1888. FIDUS.

One Fare Excursions.

Round trip excursion tickets will be sold by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railway on the following occasions, to *points* and on dates named below, at one fare for the round trip:

For National Democratic convention, at St. Louis, Mo., June 5, '88, round trip tickets will be sold June 2, 3 and 4, good to return to June 9, inclusive.

For National Republican convention, at Chicago, June 19, '88, round trip tickets will be sold June 16, 17 and 18, good returning to June 23, inclusive.

For meeting of Knights of Pythias, at Cincinnati, O., June 12 to 15, '88, tickets will be sold June 9 to 11, good returning to June 18.

For the 25th biennial festival of the North American Saengerbund, at St. Louis, Mo., June 12, round trip tickets will be sold June *11, 12 and 13, good returning to June 18, '88.*

For the Salt Lake City, Utah, excursion, June 6, round trip tickets will be sold on June 6, good returning to July 4, '88.

For Pioneer Centennial celebration, at Marietta, O., July 15, round trip tickets will be sold July 14 to 16, good returning to July 23, '88

For further information call on your local *ticket agent, or address* H. J. Pellenbach, General Passenger Agent, Columbus, O.

Low Rate Excursion to Columbus.

On Wednesday, June 6th, 1888, the C., H. V. and T. R'y will run its first excursion of the season to Columbus, under the *auspices of the German M. P.* church of Marion, O. Arrangements have been made to secure visitors going on this excursion reduced rates of admission to the Ohio Penitentiary Cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg, if admission tickets are purchased on the train. Free admission to all other public buildings and institutions, among which are the asylums for the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and imbeciles, the Ohio State University, State house, court house, *government building, &c.*

Everybody should take advantage of the low rates to visit the Capital City and her many attractions, and assist the German E. P. church. Special train will leave Marion at 6.32 a.m.; special train returning will leave Columbus at 6.30 p.m. Fare for the round trip only $1. Tickets can be purchased at the depot, or of J. G. Lehler, Henry Ackerman or Jacob Blaich, members of the committee. Remember the date, June 6th, 1888.

Too Much to Ask.

When Marcus A. Smith, the handsome delegate from Arizona, first came here he wore a soft felt hat with a wide brim and a *turned down collar with a flowing necktie.* His indifference to the quality or fit of his garments was a matter of comment among his colleagues. But this is all changed since *he took quarters in a fashionable hotel*, and became a "society man." The other evening he was standing in the lobby of the Ebbitt house smoking a cigarette. He was dressed with great care in the extreme of fashion. His silk faced Prince Albert coat was closely buttoned and he wore a boutonniere of violets in the lapel. Under the "Piccadilly" collar appeared the bow of a white lawn necktie and upon his head was a new silk hat. He held buff gloves and a cane in his left hand and toyed with his cigarette with his right. A friend came presently along, and, seeing *him, stopped suddenly and eyed him from* head to foot.

"Great Scott, Smith!" he exclaimed, "what would your folks down in Tombstone say if they could see you now! And smoking a cigarette, too! I'll write a description of your present appearance and see that it is published down there."

"The *cigarette is all right,*" said Smith, carelessly. "Everybody down that way smokes cigarettes. It's a Spanish and Mexican custom. They wouldn't mind that, of course; but for heaven's sake *don't mention* the plug hat. They wouldn't stand that."—New York Tribune.

In a Sealed Envelope.

At a Philadelphia luncheon each guest was handed on a plate a rather thick envelope like a long letter, addressed to herself. Breaking the seal *carefully*, she found a tiny tray inside holding a thick slice of delicious ice cream in various colors.—Chicago Herald.

A LATE SPRING

The backward season has forced manufacturers and jobbers to sacrifice on Spring and Summer Dry Goods. We have secured some very desirable things in Dress Goods, which will be sold at very much less than their value.

A few Embroidered Robes and Colored Embroideries at half price.

Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, White Dress Goods, Lawns, Satines, Organdies, at extremely low prices.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

READ DR. ALBERT'S ADVERTISEMENT

DR. A. W. TAYLOR,
ECLECTIC
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE: First door east of M. E. Church.

DR. J. W. McMURRAY,
Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist.
EYES Scientifically fitted with SPECTACLES.
Electric, Medicated Vapor and Hot Air BATHS.
OFFICE: Fite Block, corner East and Center Streets; Up Stairs.
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FOR FIRE INSURANCE!
—CALL ON—
H. M. AULT,
Campbell's Block.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom made shoes costing from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all BOYS, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Torpany & Rhoads, Ag'ts Marion, O.

WEDDED.

Some quick and bitter words we said,
 And then we parted. How the sun
Swam through the sullen mist of gray!
A chill fell on the summer day,
 Life's best and happiest hours were done
Friendship was dead.

How proud we went our separate ways,
 And spake no word and made no moan!
She braided up her flowing hair
That I had always called so fair,
 Although she scorned my loving tone,
My word of praise.

And I! I matched her scorn with scorn
 I hated her with all my heart,
Until—we chanced to meet one day,
She turned her pretty head away,
 I saw two pretty tear drops start,
Lo! love was born.

Some fond, repenting word I said,
 She answered only with a sigh,
But when I took her hand in mine
A radiant glory, half divine,
 Flooded the earth and filled the sky—
Now we are wed. —Chambers' Journal

A TREASURE CAVE.

For two weeks upon a certain occasion I, Jack Tar, able seaman, belonging to the port of Plymouth, and having scarcely been taught to read and write, was worth my millions. I had more clear treasure under my hands than would have bought the Astors, the Goulds and the Vanderbilts combined. It is a curious story, and though I can tell it only in a plain, sailor like fashion it may be of interest.

The Straits of Malacca, as you all know, is that narrow body of water between the island of Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. Beyond are the Java sea, the islands of Java and Borneo and if you sail far enough you will bring up at New Guinea. As you enter the straits from the northwest you have Acheen Head on the right, being the butt end of Sumatra, and Penang Island on the left, this latter lying off the Malay coast and being, for years, the rendezvous of pirates. Up to 1858, at which time British cruisers shelled this island so often and so vigorously as to kill off even the monkeys, from 600 to 1,000 Malay pirates lived on Penang and preyed on the commerce passing through the straits. They had a sort of government of their own, a fleet of fifty light craft, and they often sailed 100 miles out into the Indian ocean in search of merchant vessels.

In those days nearly every merchant vessel carried an armament and extra men and a tussle with pirates was counted on with as much certainty as a change of weather. Between 1855 and 1858 no less than thirteen English vessels were captured within fifty miles of Penang Island. Include in this list those taken from the American, French and Germans and the total number would be at least twenty-five. In 1850 the pirates attacked a Russian corvette which had anchored in the straits to repair damages and although she finally beat them off it was only after a conflict in which she lost half her crew. They became so bold before they were driven out that nothing was too big for them to attack and they were utterly reckless as to danger.

Well, sir, in the summer of 1855 I was a foremast hand on the Liverpool ship Castle Grant, bound through the straits and beyond and we came within sight of Acheen Head without having sighted an auspicious craft. We had six cannon, plenty of small arms and a full crew aboard and for the last two days we had been ready for anything which might turn up. I can remember that we rather hoped for a scrimmage, for we knew what a murderous set they were and wanted revenge, but it was the opinion of the officers that we should go through without a shot. The pirate fleet seemed to be away on some expedition, and the best glasses aboard failed to make out anything of a suspicious character.

We came up with Acheen Head about 1 o'clock in the afternoon and the wind all at once died away. The tide was against us, and the ship was allowed to drive over within a mile of Penang Island before being brought up with the anchor on a sort of middle ground which gave the hook a good hold in five fathoms. It was proposed to wait here for the tide to turn and for a favoring breeze as the channel was not then thoroughly surveyed, but in less than half an hour the clouds began to bank up and it was seen that a storm was at hand. Just before sundown we got it from dead ahead, and it came with great fury. The heaviest gale could not have kicked up much of a sea in that spot, and as we had everything snug aloft no one felt any uneasiness. Ten minutes later the storm struck us and while everybody but the watch on deck was under shelter from the downpour of rain I was ordered out on the jibboom to secure the flying jib which had been carelessly stowed. I felt as safe as I do this moment sitting in my chair but I had not yet performed my task when a sudden heave of her bows, accompanied by a shake to starboard and port as if the ship was an angry horse, loosened my hold and dropped me into the boiling sea. One can never tell just how these things occur, but personal carelessness is at the bottom of them. I was in the water before I realized that I had let go my hold. It was raining and blowing tremendously hard and if I cried out, which I have no recollection of doing, no one on deck heard it. I was swept away from the ship in an instant. Indeed when I fought my head above the foam and sprang up in the water to look around, the rain and spray had hidden the ship from sight.

I had no doubt that I was driving straight out into the Indian ocean but I do not recall that I was frightened or in despair. Sailors take more close shaves than any other class of men in the world and, as a rule, they depend more on luck to bring them safely through. I turned on my back, being a good swimmer, shipped as little water as possible and thanked my stars that the uproar had temporarily driven the sharks to deep water. In that very location a year before I had seen a shark of such dimensions alongside the ship that every one aboard had been called up to view the monster. His length was estimated at thirty five feet and he could have bitten a bullock in two at a snap. I fought off all thoughts of my peril, knowing that if I got rattled I should soon go under, and in about half an hour I felt sure that I heard the noise of waves breaking on shore. It wasn't five minutes later when I was driven over a coral reef outside of Penang Island and in five minutes more was on the beach of the island itself. The last of the tide aided by a current had carried me to the pirates' headquarters, instead of out into the ocean. The storm still held making the afternoon as dark as evening and though I had carefully husbanded my strength and had been in the water only half an hour I crawled up beyond the run of the waves, and lay on my back a long time before I could walk about. By that time night had set in and there was little danger of my being discovered unless I ran against somebody. At this point the forest came down almost to the water's edge, and my first move was to get under cover. I had hardly moved back into the woods when I heard voices and knew that several men were patrolling the sands. Had I been three minutes later they would have found me.

The loss of a foremast hand to a ship with a full crew is of little consequence—nothing to be compared to the loss of a sky royal or a few fathoms of new rope. In his case he is logged as gone overboard and his effects are sold at auction. In a week he is forgotten and the chances are that no one ever receives the back pay due him. If a sail is lost the money to replace it comes out of the owners' pockets and they may criticise the seamanship of the captain. I would be missed by the mate after a few minutes and he would report that I had been shaken into the sea and drowned. No boat would be sent out after the storm abated and no boat would coast Penang Island on the chance of my having reached it. The ship would proceed on her way as soon as possible and whatever was done for me must be done by myself.

About 11 o'clock that night the storm abated, the sky cleared up and a light wind came out of the northwest to help the ship on her way through the straits. I distinctly heard them weighing the anchor and but for fear of sharks would have swam out to her. She was too far off to make my voice heard even had I dared to raise it. As soon as the rain and wind ceased I heard voices plainly enough all around me and a shout or two from me would certainly have resulted in my discovery. Bedraggled, chilly and disconsolate I wore the night away and at the first signs of dawn I crawled further back into the woods. The island today is mostly cleared, having been burned over several times, but at that date it was a solid forest. The tropical vegetation was needed by the pirates as a cover. They had erected several barracks and store houses, and these were in a natural opening about half a mile below the spot where I was washed ashore. At that spot was an opening in the reef with a natural harbor. Before moving I looked for the ship and found her gone and then I knew that I must depend solely upon myself to get out of the scrape.

I went back into the dense woods for a mile before coming to a halt. There were parrots, monkeys and snakes in plenty, and the vegetation was so dense that I could hardly penetrate it. I saw from the first that there was an abundance of wild fruits and cocoanuts and in going the mile I came across two fine springs. No matter how many people there were on the island I stood a good chance of escaping them as long as I held to the woods for there were no beaten paths and the tameness of the birds and monkeys was proof that they had not been much disturbed. The sun came out hot after a while and dried my clothes and when I had picked up a breakfast I sat down to plan. I had been through the straits several times, and I knew that the narrowest part was at least 200 miles below me. There opposite the islands of the north coast of Sumatra the straits were not over twenty miles wide and the channel ran within five miles of the Malay coast. If I was to get off by way of a ship I must find and steal a craft of some sort and either put to sea or reach the main land and follow the coast down. I however failed to settle fully on any plan and finally went to sleep and though the monkeys and parrots chattered in my ears and a dozen snakes may have crawled over me I slept like a log for many hours and awoke to find the day nearly gone. I therefore hunted about for supper, hid myself away in a lot of vines and put in another night. Next morning I had a narrow escape. I was moving about in search of breakfast being now very sharp set and had climbed a tree to get at some wild fruit when I heard a person making his way through the forest and soon thereafter a Malay passed directly beneath me. He was fancifully dressed, heavily armed and without doubt one of the pirates. He was moving cautiously, but not like one in search of anybody, and after a minute I dismissed the fear which had arisen at sight of him. I had not been seen and it was hardly possible that my presence on the island was suspected. As may be supposed I kept very quiet until the fellow had passed out of hearing. What troubled me most was the fact that he disappeared in the direction I intended to take, thereby giving rise to the fear that there were settlements on both sides of me. However after about an hour I headed down the island and when I had gone a couple of miles and found no trail in the forest I was somewhat reassured.

The country soon became very rough and stony and although the [illegible] of the thickets I had to cross [illegible] ravines which tried my legs exceedingly. When I had crossed two [illegible] and as it seemed to tread to the [illegible] which was [illegible] nearly my direction I followed it instead of climbing out. At the bottom was a rivulet which probably became a river after a rain [illegible] wet weather. I kept [illegible] around me but there was not the slightest evidence that any one had ever [illegible] that way before. After a walk of half a mile the ravine began to [illegible] and I selected a spot to climb out. It was right among the vines [illegible] that the noise [illegible] would [illegible] frighten away any bird [illegible] I had drawn myself up [illegible] when a boulder on which I stepped [illegible] under my feet into the earth and I went over backward [illegible] a smothered yell from the earth. I was terribly [illegible] for a moment and as I picked myself up I listened for a minute or two [illegible] the sounds would be repeated. All was quiet however and [illegible] a bush and pulled myself up to where the stone [illegible]. There was a hole in the earth [illegible] a bushel basket and [illegible] some one existed [illegible] minutes of looking [illegible] mouth was [illegible] as soon as I found [illegible] beings had been [illegible] about twenty [illegible] at the spot where the cave [illegible] feet high. [illegible] on hands and knees [illegible] in until the [illegible] sured me that [illegible] was not. As [illegible] had crushed [illegible] fallen upon a man [illegible] native I had seen [illegible] He had been sitting [illegible] stone had fallen upon him [illegible] him out of shape. His yell [illegible] his death cry. I was [illegible] and laid to my heart as [illegible] covery but another [illegible] of rock and [illegible] which the man had lighted [illegible] of flame than I [illegible] me that the cave contained [illegible] baskets. I [illegible] flame and became dumb with astonishment. It was the treasure cave, the receptacle of the pirates' plunder.

I have been told by Malays who have been Penang pirates that under the rules which bound those rascals together a treasurer was chosen for every gang. Everything of value was turned over to him to care for and once in about every two years he made a division of the spoils. This treasure had to be zealously guarded and in this instance it was so carefully hidden that no one but the treasurer could have found it. He had come in advance of me to add fresh plunder to the great store and there were jewels in his hands as he lay there a bloody mass.

Some of you may doubt what I am going to tell you but there is abundant proof in the Royal museum, in the files of The Times and yet in my own possession. The treasures of that cave amounted to millions upon millions of dollars. It must have been the bank of a thousand pirates and it had probably been several years since a division was made. Many of the baskets and boxes were of European make, but there were many of native manufacture. The pirates had not stowed away silks and velvets and laces. They had no such common stuff as that. The treasure consisted of money, watches, diamonds, rings, bracelets, earrings, watch chains, charms and whatever else could be called jewelry. There were crosses and badges and medals by the score and no less than six jeweled hilts of swords. There were at least fifty gold chronometers, and I verily believe the number of gold watches would have reached 500. Unlettered and unlearned and brought up to look on a £10 note as a fortune I would not have believed that the world held as much money as I found here. There was English, American, French, German, Russian, Swedish, Belgian and all other sorts of paper money, and gold and silver was heaped up until my eyes were ready to answer for hat pegs.

Strange how human nature works! Before finding this wealth I would have given a year of my life to know that I could make the next hundred miles in safety. I had no sooner got my eyes on the great wealth than I began to figure on how I could keep every last shilling of it. I would not go without it. A quarter of an hour ago I was alarmed at the slightest sound. Now I would have faced and fought the whole pirate gang. I never suspected I had such determination or that I would care so much for money. It took me a good while to cool off and calm down and then I found myself in favor of sticking it out there. It was like two men arguing. There wasn't one chance in a thousand of my getting off with a tenth of the plunder and to remain there was to invite discovery. Then the other chap, as it were, argued that I was a fool to leave such wealth behind and that I had only to remain in the cave to be hidden from any search the pirates may make. As a result I stayed. There was fresh water at hand, plenty of wild fruits around me and the only unpleasant thing was the corpse. As soon as my mind was made up to stay I pulled it out from under the stone and buried it in the bank as well as I could with only a stick and my hands to work with.

There was no alarm that day, but on the next day I had no sooner eaten a hasty breakfast and returned to the cave than I heard men in the woods. From an hour after sunrise to sunset the pirates were constantly coming and going through the ravine, calling to each other and to the missing man. It was the same for the next three days and then the hunt was given up or extended far beyond me. They may have reasoned that the man had sailed away from the island and I have no doubt that searching parties were started out by sea as well as by land. I had to lie quiet now and during the three days I suffered much from hunger and thirst. I knew the fellows would not give up as long as there was any hope and it was well that I was over cautious. On the fifth day 100 or more of them were in the ravine for several hours pulling down rocks, uprooting bushes and passing so near the mouth of the cave that I held my breath. This minute search satisfied them and no one came near me again.

It was two weeks to a day before I continued my journey. On the second day after burying the body I exhumed it and stripped it of outside clothing, and when ready to go I left my sailor togs behind me in place of them. After handling everything over and over again I brought down my avarice and used judgment in determining what to take. I [illegible] and took over eighty diamonds, upward of £16,000 in English paper money, about £7,000 in English and American gold and a little over £4,000 in French notes. The paper money was all bills of large denomination. I wanted to load myself down but I had sense enough to realize the tramp before me. I could not, however, resist selecting three of the finest gold watches, one of which can to this day be seen in the Royal museum at London. It is of French make but has never been further identified.

It was a terrible trip I undertook. For six days I lived on fruits and berries and was often without water, and in this time I did not make ten miles in a straight line, being constantly alarmed and paying no heed to the compass points. On the sixth night about midnight I came to a beach and a settlement. It may have been the one near which I first landed and probably was. After making sure that no one was about I approached the beach, hunted out a canoe like craft which I thought I could manage with a paddle and launched it and put into the straits without raising an alarm. Wind and tide were both in my favor and at sunrise next morning I was picked up by the Lord Nelson, an English ship homeward bound, fifteen miles below and off the island. Two or three years later when we had the pirates on the run I headed a party to secure the rest of the treasure, but we found an empty cave. Nothing of much value [illegible] the stretch [illegible].—New York Sun

A [illegible] Lazy Tongs

The most convenient thing I have come across within arm's length of a writing desk is a pair of lazy tongs. They are small enough to be easily carried in the coat pocket and yet by extending them like closing a pair of scissors they become a yard in length and firmly grasp a refractory shade, to cover a tiny sheet of manuscript, to hand a pamphlet or small book to [illegible] short distance and one thing [illegible] beyond arm's reach which must be done [illegible] without [illegible] script or still worse [illegible] [illegible] sifting through the mind. —[illegible] in The Writer

A Terrible Practice

Citizen (to physician)—You have a [illegible] practice among the wealthy and [illegible] class of people, haven't you, I hear?

Physician—Oh my, yes; why many of the finest monuments and tombstones in [illegible] We draw [illegible] former patients of mine.—Epoch

A YANKEE IN RUSSIA.

A CLEVER AMERICAN GETS GOLD FROM REFUSE SAND

The Natives Astonished Beyond Measure—The So Called Crude Refuse Contract with a Prominent Mine Owner—Capital and Science Succeed.

Together with the great awe the average Russian feels for the czar, he cherishes a like respect for the clever Yankee. In 1888 the city of Ekaterinburg was visited by two strangers—a certain Russian capitalist, Zelenkof, and an American chemist. All efforts of the professional gossips of the town to learn anything about the strangers were utterly useless. Nothing was known of them save that [illegible] their short stay they were [illegible] seen around the mines in the suburbs [illegible] the city [illegible] the adjoining [illegible] though engaged in some [illegible] search. One fine morning, however, they were gone and nothing was heard of them until the spring of 1890 when they appeared [illegible] and at this time evidently [illegible] prepared for business. Almost the very day of their arrival they were [illegible] the outskirts of the city and the number of various apparatuses which they had [illegible] soon exposed their secret. They [illegible] testing and experimenting upon one of the enormous quantities of refuse sand spread all over the field which is rejected by the mine owners as useless. Such an apparent absurdity was enough to rouse the whole town. The jokes, comments and general amusement at the expense of the "cranks" knew no bounds. One may as well test the end of the street—the result will be the same. Such remarks were heard on all sides. The "cranks," however, entertained a different opinion about the matter. After having completed all the necessary experiments they called upon Novikof, one of the most prominent mine owners in Ekaterinburg.

"If you remember," said Zelenkof, "we had the pleasure of meeting you a year and a half ago when, with your kind permission, we filled a bag full of your refuse."

"Of course I do," he smiled. "Well, do you wish to have some more of it? You are perfectly welcome to all you can gather and more," sneeringly added Novikof.

"You are very kind indeed. At the same time we should prefer to sign a contract by which we bind ourselves to pay you a certain amount, say 100 roubles per each pood of gold (a pood is equivalent to forty pounds) that we may obtain from your refuse."

Novikof stared at them for a moment as though scarcely able to realize his whereabouts, and then remarked:

"Well now, gentlemen, I do not wish to be made fun of."

"Not at all," interposed Zelenkof. "We mean business. We wish to pay you 100 roubles for each pood of gold obtained from your refuse and to that effect we wish to sign a contract."

MILLIONS IN THE SAND.

A few more words brought Novikof to terms. A similar contract was at the same time obtained from another prominent miner. The first step having been accomplished the next was to break the ground and erect a large factory with all the modern improvements. Men, women and children were frequently seen in crowds viewing the greatest wonder of the age—that of manufacturing gold out of refuse. Of course opinions as to the success of the enterprise varied. Novikof himself thought, and he did not at all hesitate to express his thoughts, that the "cranks" would fail before long. He changed his opinion when in the course of a year the strangers succeeded in producing eight poods (240 pounds) of the highest grade of gold, while he himself after expending a fortune and using what he considered the best gold ore produced only ten poods.

This occurrence created quite a sensation in Ekaterinburg. Millions in the sand! Millions that no one ever thought of! Millions spread all over the field! What a discovery! Both Zelenkof and his American companion, especially the latter, became the heroes of the day. They were frequently called upon by the miners of the surrounding towns and villages, who in the most simple manner urged them to disclose the secret.

"Five hundred thousand roubles and a written agreement to keep the secret to yourself" was the discouraging reply which they received from the "heroes."

The successful enterprise of Zelenkof & Co has undoubtedly proved to many of the Russian capitalists that capital and science combined go much further than such a nonentity as luck. The success that this firm met is waiting for many. About five years ago a poor German graduate from the mining school leased a few districts of worthless land. It is said to be worth 5,000,000 roubles now.

And still the czar is in need of funds and his sole advisers are devising all sorts of means to borrow money and to tax his subjects.—Philadelphia Times

Dishes at London Dinners

Owing to the facilities for transport the fashion that prevails at large dinners of giving game and other courses from far countries is less difficult than it might at first appear and you now meet with many curious dishes that hitherto the untraveled have only read or heard of. At a grand dinner it is not extraordinary now to have offered to you fresh ham from Russia, trout from the Volga or a haunch of reindeer from Lapland. Among the fruits the cakis from Japan are the best. This fruit is yellow, resembling in form and color a mandarin orange; the inside is eaten with a spoon like an ice. But all these dishes from afar are overrated and cost more than they are really worth and your true gourmets prefer the produce of France, where the poultry, game and fruit can be had fresh and not spoiled by a long journey and being packed in ice.—London Queen

Reading While in Bed

As to reading while lying down in bed I can think of no serious objection to it so far as the eyes are concerned, provided the book is held in such a position that the eyes do not have to be rolled down too far. Unless the head is raised very high by pillows, however, it will be found very fatiguing to hold the book high enough, not to mention the danger of falling asleep and of upsetting the lamp or candle and thus setting the bed on fire. Many persons [illegible] their eyes by reading [illegible] during recovery from severe [illegible]. The [illegible] should avoid too [illegible] eyes.—Professor David Webster, M. D.

PRIOR ON EUROPEAN SOLDIERS

What the War Artist Correspondent Has to Say on the Subject

The best private soldier on the continent is the Herzegovinian, above all for strength, stamina, size and courage. A whole regiment will average men over six feet high. They are brown blonde men, mountaineers, who fight with any sort of a gun they can get and they act well in concert.

The German private ranks next. He is kept in thralldom and taught only to obey. He uses his arms well and is as steady as a rock in the face of fire. The best shots in a German company receive extra allowances of food and pay for their marksmanship. The poorer shots are required to dig out the bullets from the target or sand bank. The German private is the best marksman of all the European rank and file.

The Turk deserves honorable mention next. A hundred unofficered Turks will fight better than any other hundred privates. They average of good size and are dark. Better armed and led they would render a better account of themselves. They have any arms they can get, now chiefly the Remington and Peabody rifles. Mr Prior says the Turk is "the one gentleman you meet on the face of the earth." He has the true sense of battle. He shows a fellow combatant or noncombatant the greatest kindness and consideration.

Says Mr Prior: "The Turk of the ranks has often saved me almost from starvation. I offered him a gold piece for a single biscuit; he shook his head and wouldn't sell. Then he would break it in two and give me half of it. They fear nothing in a war which they esteem sacred, like their contest against the Bulgarians; they are capable of any atrocities in the name of religion.

"On the other hand I have often had Turks drag me away from my lonely camp fire to theirs, sing me their songs, press their food and cigarettes on me. I didn't speak their language, but I had my dragoman with me all the time as interpreter. The Turks average old. I am a Turcophile."

The French private should be esteemed next in Mr Prior's judgment. He is a little man, very slovenly and bombastic and quite young in average years. But when it comes to a charge or any matter of dash and pluck the Frenchman is a gallant soldier. Yet he can't stand adversity, hardship or defeat. He must have his bouillon or he isn't worth a sou. At the same time under proper condition he is hardy. The French have new repeating rifles, a better arm perhaps than that of any European soldier. Yet the Frenchman can't shoot as accurately as the German. The French army is well drilled now.

The Russian private is a forbearing and hard working animal. In the Russo-Turkish war he was entirely overweighted with arms and equipments, a fault that has been discovered and remedied. He has a new rifle now, a good one too. Before he had the Croker and Berdan guns as heavy again as the British Martini-Henry. "A good Russian war now would be worth $50,000,000 to the United States in more ways than one," was Mr Prior's closing remark.—New York World

Those Foremothers of Ours

Among my most vivid childish recollections is that of rival belles, one of whom in my admiring sight spanned her waist with her joined hands, while the other triumphantly crossed her arms behind her back and interlaced the fingers she brought round to the front of her girdle. Our girl may be a simpleton, but she has taken in, if only by absorption, a general idea of arterial circulation and lung action and attempts no such suicidal enormities as the above.

Our grandaunts had small feet. If they were not born with them they made them. Their fairy figures were balanced upon high heels no larger at the base than a silver dime and set well toward the instep. While scant skirts were in vogue few had the moral courage to make the innermost of these of flannel, and the merino vests were unknown. On the night of Elizabeth Patterson's nuptials with Jerome Bonaparte she wore but a single undergarment beneath her bridal robe. The hair was dragged painfully upward, tied fast, pomatumed, powdered and pinned into a helmet over cushions that made the head ache; the pores of the skin were choked with pulverized starch, rice and chalk, sometimes with a substratum of tallow to make the powder stick!

Ah! they were very much made up and made over, these foremothers of ours, who smirk saintfully at us from tarnished picture frames, sternly sweet, while we writhe and grimace at the dregs of the full cup of ills wrung out to us by the iron hand of heredity.—Marion Harland in Philadelphia Times

Almost Ready to Die

Edward Stirling's estimate of William Alexander, proprietor for many years of the Glasgow theatre, makes him out a remarkable character. His principal passion seems to have been (to put it mildly) a thrifty regard for the coin of the realm. After many years toil and penurious living he managed to buy the ground and build his Glasgow theatre, a fine structure of stone graced with statues of Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Scott and—William Alexander. Declining years brought comfortable retirement to the canny Scot. While on a visit to London he was taken ill and after a deal of pressing he consented to employ a physician, who the moment he saw him bade him prepare for the inevitable end. Poor Alexander, starting wildly up in bed, exclaimed:

"Ye dinna mean to say that I'm to dee, doctor?"

"I fear, my friend," was the doctor's solemn reply, "that you have no chance of recovery."

"What! what! After all me work in an' strivin' for forty year not to live—not to live to enjoy it" (with a deep groan) "then it's a [illegible] shame!"—Detroit Free Press

Something About the Strawberry

Over 100 years ago "Strawberries!" was a cry of the London streets, and the garden of the bishop of Ely at Holborn was famous for its fine growth of the luscious berry. Its name is an Anglo Saxon one, supposed to be derived from its straw like stem, but quite as possible it is derived from the circumstance of its growing amid what was called straw or from the custom of stringing and braiding the long [illegible] berries into a bunch of [illegible] as some of the country folk do [illegible] [illegible] of the same will [illegible] cultivated [illegible] all acquaintance [illegible] its present [illegible] the [illegible] Indian [illegible] yellow flowers valuable only for [illegible] is worthless, and a [illegible] with thick dark [illegible] a pale [illegible] and [illegible] The Argonaut

How Carbon Making Is Guarded

The first carbons were the product of a mixture of common coal, coke, sugar, straw, coke from vegetation, charcoal, lampblack and plumbago or graphites, or other similar materials. Now it is generally the result of a mixture of the only direct products of coal and petroleum. A great deal of silica is also found in them frequently and to this fact is due the hissing sound and unevenness of light. The silica becomes fused and forming in globules on the upper carbon drops down on the lower ones with the result stated. All these difficulties had to be, or are being, mastered and that accounts for the secrecy thrown around carbon manufactories. As an instance of the strictness of this, the rules and regulations of the Davis Carbon company of this city may be quoted. It is a co-operative institution, employing forty men, every one of whom must own at least one share of the stock. Two boys are employed, one the son of Mr Davis and the other the son of one of the workmen. Then no boy can be employed unless he is the son of a stockholder. The visitor to these works enters a little room, the office, and looks around. At one corner is a doorway opening into a narrow hall, which in turn opens into one of the departments. Reaching this he finds a somewhat similar place. Thus far and no farther, and he is compelled to stop.

"Even stockholders, unless they are also employes, are denied this privilege," said Mr Davis. "Then there is one room which is entered only by myself and son. That is where the finishing touches are put on to the mixture. For instance the product of to-day will be ready for use to-morrow. I would go in there in the afternoon and put on the finishing touches. What these are no one knows. Under the by-laws of the company I deposit with the secretary-treasurer in a sealed package the formula for this mixture. It is to be opened only in case of emergency. In case of my death or even such serious illness that I could not be on duty for several days, then on the vote of the stockholders I will order the seal broken and the package turned over to some one selected to succeed or relieve me."—Globe Democrat

How India Rubber Grows

Now we come into a forest of rubber trees, which can be detected without the eye of an expert, for they are all scarred and dying rapidly from the wounds of the hunter's machete. The rubber hunter reminds me of the boy who killed the goose that laid the golden egg. Each tree can afford to lose a certain amount of juice per year and still live. When one of these fellows, however, makes a discovery only a few months suffice to place his bonanza in the ranks of the many that have gone before. The consequence is one may traverse these immense forests from end to end and not meet a virgin tree. The ordinary specimen of Nicaraguan is from fifty to 100 feet high, averaging about two feet in diameter. The bark is white and the leaves oval, with a slight inclination downward. The cuts are made about two feet apart and extend from the ground to the first branch, channels being scored in the side to lead the juice into a bag, held at the bottom.

The average yield of a large tree is from five to seven gallons of a milky fluid. This is placed in an open vessel and mixed in small proportions with the juice of a plant found near the rubber tree called the wiswill, which hastens coagulation. After this operation is complete the product is baled up and shipped north to be refined and further prepared for commerce. Another tree very similar to the rubber and often mistaken for it is the cow tree. This yields a liquid very much like milk in color, consistence and taste.—Nicaragua Cor. New York Herald

A Problem for the [illegible] People

A lady who lives in Dorchester and whose little girl is a pupil in one of the schools there bethought herself the other day all at once of the danger that her daughter ran on a suburban street from the possible presence of cows. That reminded her that she was making a red dress for the little girl and she began to think about the additional danger that a red dress might subject the child to from those same terrible cows! With the whole she had quite a little worry.

The afternoon went on and the little girl did not return from school at the usual hour. Where could she be? The mother worried not a little, but finally the child came up quite late.

"Where have you been all this time, my dear?" the mother asked.

"Oh, there have been some cows on the street, mamma," said the little girl, "and the teacher thought about them, and she thought it wasn't best to let me come home until there was somebody to come with me."

Whether the mother's thinking about cows made the teacher think about them, or whether the teacher's thinking about them made the mother think about them, or whether both women thought about them because women are always more or less terrified about cows, is something that probably no psychical fellow will ever find out.—Boston Transcript Listener

Schools and Schoolhouses

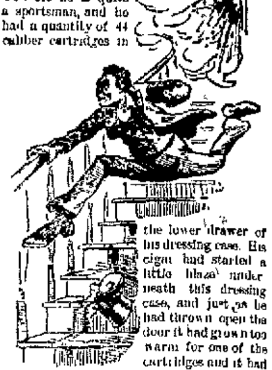
There are today in the five states (of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin) more than 60,000 schoolhouses in which schools are maintained from three to ten months every year. The value of these buildings, with the grounds, is considerably over $80,000,000, which is more than one half that of all other public school property in the Union. Nearly 3,000,000 of children annually receive instruction in the public schools, while more than 80,000 teachers, a large number of whom have been trained especially for their work, are employed as their instructors. The total amount expended each year for the support of these schools somewhat exceeds $24,000,000, or more than eight dollars for each child of school age within the states. As to the character of the instruction given it is sufficient to say that it is nowhere excelled.—James Baldwin in Scribner's Magazine

Bachelor's Test for Firemen

It may be only a bachelor's notion, but I will give it to you for what it is worth. A fireman in a down town engine company has no use for a wife, and a woman ought not to think of marrying a fireman. Why? Simply because firemen make poor husbands and women make bad firemen. A fireman can never go home to stay all night with his wife and children if he has any. He is constantly on duty and is therefore not a desirable man for a husband. The first year of a fireman's married life unfits a man for good fire service. The wife is generally young and excitable, and whenever the fire bell rings she flies over to the engine house to inquire whether her husband has gone to a fire where he is likely to be killed. Then she is a source of a great many little annoyances to the department.—Assistant Fire Chief in Globe Democrat

A Thrilling Episode.

He lives up on Indiana avenue and he was sitting up in his room smoking and awaiting the welcome tinkle of the dinner bell. When it finally tinkled he threw his cigar into what he thought was a cuspidor and went down stairs. On his way up to his room after dinner he thought he smelt smoke, and just before he reached there he knew he did. He rushed forward, threw the door open, and then he banged it shut again and started with mad leaps for the open air. You see he is quite a sportsman, and he had a quantity of 44 caliber cartridges in the lower drawer of his dressing case. His cigar had started a little blaze underneath this dressing case, and just as he had thrown open the door it had grown too warm for one of the cartridges and it had come out with a loud noise. It was like the small boy in the crowd who yells "The last man over the fence is a son of a gun," and then starts to run; for the other cartridges started to catch the first one. They bored holes in the folding bed, perforated the easy chair, riddled the looking glass and made a great fuss about it too. Billy stopped at the [illegible] front and turned in the alarm, and the firemen dodged the bullets and extinguished the blaze. Since then Billy has been finding large round holes every day in his personal property and portions of his real estate.—Chicago Herald



It Worked

There was an object of curiosity on the market the other morning which quickly collected a crowd. It was a farmer's dog of medium size and he had on a collar studded with enormous tacks, leather bands around his body ornamented the same way, and fastened to his forelegs just above the feet were the same gaffs as are used on fighting cocks.

"You see," explained the farmer, "every time Belshazzar comes to town with me he is tackled and chawed up by some of your smart Alecks. I've got tired of it, and I've fitted him out to defend himself. As I've brought him all the way in a wagon and as I'd kinder like to know how the old thing will work, some of you may bring up your best stock."

A man went across the street and got a Newfoundland about as big as a yearling calf, and he had no sooner caught sight of the country chicken under the wagon than he went for him. There was a roar, a howl and a yelp and then the big dog broke for the woods with the little dog close behind. One mouthful of tacks was plenty for the big 'un, and his yelps of pain and terror could be heard three blocks.

"Come, Belshazzar, git back under the wagon," said the farmer. "We've struck it plumb center and the medal is ours. Just let 'em come up and pitch in as fast as they want to. We hain't no wings, but we git thar just the same."—Detroit Free Press

She Put Him to the Test

"Yes, darling," he said, in tones of deep tenderness. "I would do anything to show my love for you."

"Ah!" sighed the gentle maiden, "that's what all men say when they are striving to win a woman's heart."

"Put me to the proof," he exclaimed in wild passionate tones, "put me to the proof, test me, and see if I fail. Set me any task within the bounds of possibility and it shall be performed."

"Ah," she murmured, "if I could only believe you!"

"Put me to the test. Say to me to do this or do that and it shall be done."

"Then I will put you to the test."

"Ah!" he exclaimed exultingly, "you shall behold the height, the depth, the length, the breadth, the circumference of my love! What is the test?"

The maiden dropped her snowy lids until the silken lashes rested on the peach bloom of her cheek, a slight smile dimpled the corners of her mouth, and bending over the youth who knelt at her feet she whispered:

"Marry some other girl!"—Boston Courier

A Horrible Revenge.

Omaha Man—Did you go to Mrs De Fashion's boarding house today?

Wife—Yes, she refused to take us because we have a child, but I got even with her.

"Give her a piece of your mind, eh?"

"No, indeed, that wouldn't have done any good. I told Miss De Fad there was a room vacant at Mrs De Fashion's, and she went around and secured it, paid for three months in advance."

"Who's Miss De Fad?"

"She is one of those luny art enthusiasts. She hammers brass."—Omaha World

Literature for the Children.

Lady (to bookseller)—Have you any nice story books for children?

"Plenty of them. What kind do you want?"

"Oh, something like 'The Babes in the Woods' or 'Little Red Riding-hood.'"

"We have nothing of that old fashioned order, but here is something very interesting and attractive—'Dark Daniel, the Detective, or, the Murder in Happy Hollow.'"—Nebraska State Journal

There Is a Use For Everything.

"What are some of the products of Peru?" asked a Springfield teacher of one of her bright boys.

"Saltpetre and guano," was the reply.

"What is guano used for?"

"To make jelly of."—Springfield Union

Why He Was Quiet.

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher sternly, "if you are not a better boy I shall certainly have to punish you. See how quiet Willie Walker is."

"Yes'm," replied Tommy. "He expects to get a lickin' when he goes home for striking his little sister."—Tid Bits.

War Reminiscences.

"How well I remember," said Dumley, as he proudly brandished the sword, "the first time that I ever drew that once shining blade!"

"Where did you draw it, Dumley?" inquired Featherly. "At a raffle?"—New York Sun

At Lunch.

Jiggs—Er—John, what is this?

Attendant—Cheese, sir.

Jiggs—Whew! Why didn't you have it embalmed before you set it up!—Judge.